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****
* NATIONAL *
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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Professional Historians Must Take the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants

by

the seminar in ancient Chinese history of the History Department of Nank'ai University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 24, 1976)

Educated and steeled by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius under the leadership of the Party, we teachers of the seminar of ancient Chinese history have followed the road of open-door education and integration with the workers and peasants and have speeded up our progress in the transformation of our world outlook and the reform of the academic system. After the start of the discussion and criticism of Water Margin and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we have come to recognize even more profoundly that professional historians must firmly adhere to the road of integration with workers and peasants as guided by Chairman Mao before they can properly carry out the revolution in education and in the science of history.

In the past few years, we in large numbers headed from classrooms and seminars for the countryside, factories and army units to accept re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and to conduct scientific research and teaching together with them. We also invited master workmen to the school to compile books and give lectures together with us. Among them, we were linked with the worker-theorist group of the Tientsin Railroad Station the longest and were also most profoundly educated by it. In summer last year, raided by the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, "open-door education" was denounced and the ranks of

worker-peasant-soldier theorists were attacked and slandered. With a clear mind and sharp eyes, the master workmen immediately saw through this adverse current, and they decided to go against the wind. The firm stand of the master workmen gave us tremendous encouragement and strengthened our determination in following the road of integration with workers and peasants. We decided to do things opposite the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts together with the master workmen. We told the master workmen of the Tientsin Railroad Station: "We surely will establish an 'irrevocable linkup' with you, and we surely will link us with the locomotive of the working class." After writing the Concise Ancient Chinese History together with them last year, we are now working together in writing the Ancient History of China.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." ("Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work") In the past few years, through persevering in integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants and criticizing revisionism, the bourgeoisie, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the idealist conception of history together with them, our seminar has reaped much in ideology and work.

(1) Strengthening our feelings for workers and peasants and embracing the idea of serving the people. In the past, although the teachers of our seminar had paid lip service to "laboring people are the real masters of history," they did not really understand the meaning of these ideas. They had neither deep feelings for nor a common language with the workers and peasants. After integration with the workers and peasants, they saw for themselves the revolutionary spirit of the worker-peasant masses in charging forward to take enemy positions and fighting tenaciously in the battle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and their noble spirit in showing no fear of hardships and even of laying down their lives for the sake of building socialism. They thus strengthened their ardent love for the laboring people.

Comrade Tu Yü-shu, a veteran worker of the Tientsin Railroad Station suffering from high blood pressure, had only the educational standards of a primary school student. However, based on the need of work, he bravely took up the heavy load of participating in the compilation of ancient Chinese history. Because he had no knowledge of ancient writings, he learned them from other people bit by bit. When his blood pressure rose, he basically gave no thought to it. He often said: "This not merely involves the specific task of compiling a book but is a revolution and an important matter bearing on the occupation of the realm of the superstructure by the proletariat and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Can we be afraid of difficulties when handling so important a matter?" With our gap found in contradistinction with his action, we resolved to embrace with unflagging efforts the viewpoint of wholeheartedly serving the people. With the meaning of the working people as the masters of history gradually understood, we resolved to teach and study history for the socialist revolution.

(2) Raising our consciousness in "making the past serve the present." In the days of fighting together with the comrades of the worker-theorist unit of the Tientsin Railroad Station, the master workmen constantly raised the question of "making the past serve the present" and called our attention to it. After we started to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, they again and again brought up the need to sum up the experience of the struggle between those for and against reversal of verdicts, for and against disunity, and for and against restoration in history, and the need to criticize the thinking of Confucius and the Confucian school for restoration and regression so as to deepen our understanding of real-life class struggle. This made us further realize the need to pay attention to the great struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On one occasion, artisan Nieh Tzu-hsia delivered a lecture on "Wang An-shih's Political Reforms' to the students of the specialty in Chinese history of the 1975 class of our school. She paid attention to analyzing the struggle between the reformist faction for political reforms and the diehard conservative faction, with special attention paid to analyzing the activities of the diehard conservative faction in reversing verdicts for regression back to the ancients after the failure of the political reform. She exposed and criticized the reactionary essence of the diehards of the landlord class headed by Szu-ma Kuang, thus providing historical experience for us to draw lessons from in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. After hearing artisan Nieh Tzu-hsia's lecture, a teacher specialized in Sung history in our seminar was deeply enlightened. He accordingly revised the section on Wang An-shih's political reforms drafted by him for the Ancient History of China, thus enabling this section to go another step forward and strengthen its militancy in summing up historical experience to serve actual class struggle.

(3) Further clarifying the class-struggle viewpoint. The masses of workers and peasants constitute the main force for waging struggle against the bourgeoisie, and they have a clearcut class and class-struggle viewpoint. Because the class and class-struggle viewpoint had not struck firm root in the thinking of a teacher, when he drafted a number of chapters for the Ancient History of China, he over-evaluated a Legalist. After the comrades of the worker-theorist unit of the Tientsin Railroad Station read his manuscripts, they made a class analysis of the activities of this Legalist as a whole, and pointed out that the progressive role he played in history should be affirmed because he carried out reforms in conformity with the trend of historical development. However, it was also necessary to point out that he also upheld the oppression and exploitation of the peasantry by the landlord class because he after all represented the interests of the landlord class. Therefore, in the course of evaluating Legalists, we should also observe the principle of one dividing into two, otherwise, we would commit the mistake of class conciliation. Helped again and again by the master workmen, the comrades of the whole seminar have further learned that it is necessary to compile history from the lane of class struggle and the two-line struggle in history. While it is necessary to reverse once again the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism which had been stood on its head

and fierce battles. This will give prominence to the fact that the peasant uprisings constituted the real motive force which drove the feudal society forward in history without running counter to historical truth.

Precisely because the class-struggle viewpoint and the viewpoint that the laboring people are the makers of history have gradually been implemented by our seminar in teaching and scientific research, our historical research work has been able to gradually play a useful role in the great struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and become a tool for creating revolutionary public opinion. This ironclad fact has effectively shown the great realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution and that the integration of the intellectuals with the workers and peasants is a road that must be followed.

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, in order to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for him to reverse verdicts, slandered that the road of integration with workers and peasants made the intellectuals "know not what to do." Give tit for tat, an old teacher of our seminar criticized him saying: "Since our taking the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, we have found the bright road, the road with promise. With a practical mind and with our zeal grown a hundredfold, far from 'not knowing what to do,' we really 'know what to do'." The criticism from this old teacher represents the voice in the hearts of the comrades of the whole seminar. We certainly will bravely forge ahead along the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and will carry through to the end the great struggle for deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

YOUNG THEORISTS

A New Soldier on the Theoretical Front

- An account of Feng T'ien-yü, the author of Critique of Confucius' Educational Thoughts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 18, 1976)

In the course of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, people are passing around for reading a new book criticizing Confucius--Critique of Confucius' Educational Thoughts. The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier readers think that this book is of great help to the present drive to deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue with the criticism of Confucius.

The author of this book Feng T'ien-yü is a young teacher 34 years old of the Wuhan Municipal College for Teachers' Further Training. He is a new soldier on the theoretical front who has matured in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

How did Feng T'ien-yü land on the theoretical front?

"The Stirring Spring Thunders Urge Me To Go to the Battlefield"

Every time Feng T'ien-yü talks about the course of his growth, he says: "It is the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao himself that leads me to the road of criticizing revisionism and Confucius. The stirring spring thunders are urging me to go to the battlefield."

Ten years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over the formulation of the May 16, 1966 "Circular" of the CCP Central Committee, which sounded the clarion call for the great proletarian cultural revolution. The whole Party and the people of the whole country, holding high the great banner of revolutionary criticism, launched revolutionary mass criticism against the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries!" The 24-year-old Feng T'ien-yü also heroically took part in the mass movement which was sweeping over the whole country and plunged into the battle to criticize the bourgeois reactionary line.

The vehement and angry waves of revolutionary mass criticism crushed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and again sent Confucius to the court of history. These angry waves violently washed away the old ideology, culture, customs and habits of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, cleansed the mire left behind by the old society, and changed the outlook of our entire society. From this scene in which "the world is being turned upside down," Feng T'ien-yü saw the might of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in criticizing the old world, and came to understand the profound meaning of "destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution." He resolved to be a fighter in criticizing the old world.

In 1970, he was assigned by the Party organization to work in the revolutionary mass criticism group of the Wuhan Municipal Bureau of Education. He could not help from recalling the year 1965. At that time, he was sent to the Kiangsi Communist Labor College for one year's study. Thanks to the guiding light of Chairman Mao's thoughts on education, he began to feel that the old educational system was quite a problem. For the sake of thoroughly criticizing the revisionist line in education and publicizing and thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, Feng T'ien-yü together with the comrades of the educational bureau's mass criticism group went deep into many middle schools in the municipality to make investigation and study. He extensively made contacts with the workers' propaganda teams and poor and lower-middle peasants' propaganda teams which had moved into various middle schools, and at the same time talked with many students' parents.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers said: The old schools dominated by the revisionist line in education actually used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of all exploiting classes to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat and the laboring people. Today, as we workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of the Party have won control over education, we must thoroughly shatter these spiritual shackles and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to properly transform this battlefield of the school. From the abundant first-hand information, Feng T'ien-yü was shocked to see the acute antagonism and struggle between the two classes on the educational front. Liu Shao-ch'i and company gave wide publicity to the reactionary culture of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and bawled that "it is necessary to boldly permit people to read," "to study books by Confucius" and "to turn decaying things that stink into wonderful things." Teaching materials for liberal arts were stuffed with big poisonous weeds such as the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the sinister "Self-Cultivation." Confucius' educational thoughts became the important spiritual prop of the revisionist line in education. In August, with the article "Destroy the Important Spiritual Prop to Domination of Schools by the Bourgeoisie," Feng T'ien-yü began his criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

In the course of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, Feng T'ien-yü together with his comrades analyzed and dissected the renegade and traitor Lin Piao's plan for his armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat--"Outline of Project '571'," as well as a series of revisionist fallacies. They discovered that "the eruption of revolution in the depth of one's soul" publicized by Lin Piao was an experience in "introspection" and "self-censure" for self-cultivation behind closed door advertised by Confucius and Mencius. The spiritual opiate of "either success or death to preserve one's integrity" peddled by Lin Piao also was some wornout trash picked out from garbage pile of Confucius' "sacrifice of one's life to preserve one's integrity." Lin Piao vilified the sending of educated youth to the mountainous and rural areas as "reform through forced labor in a disguised form," which is completely one and the same as Confucius' vituperation of those students who asked to be "taught husbandry and gardening" as "mean people." Feng T'ien-yü came to realize even more profoundly that despite their different counter-revolutionary performances, the chieftains of the revisionist line within the Party were all followers of Confucius and Mencius

in practicing restoration and regression. In order to fight against restoration and regression, revolutionary people must "dig up the ancestral graves of those bad people." (Lu Hsün's Letters, p. 787)

At this juncture, Feng T'ien-yü was burning inside. He thought: The liquidation of Confucius' thoughts on education is not only an important aspect of the criticism of Confucius but also a strategic task in the criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism. He made up his mind to write the book Critique of Confucius' Educational Thoughts, and vowed that he would not stop until he had totally discredited the "great sage."

"Going Deep into the Tiger's Den for the Sake of Hunting Tiger"

In the spring of 1973 when Feng T'ien-yü took up his pen to declare war on Confucius' thoughts on education, he was gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Communists "should set an example in fighting bravely." This teaching of Chairman Mao's inspired and encouraged him to surmount all difficulties and plunge into battle.

Feng T'ien-yü was originally majoring in biology. He did not have much understanding of ancient Chinese history and did not have a clear picture of Confucius. Furthermore, he was not a full-time theorist, but just studied the person of Confucius in his spare time. One can well imagine how difficult things were for him. Whenever he encountered difficulties, the Party committee of the Wuhan Municipal College for Teachers' Further Training and the comrades around him promptly gave him warm support and encouragement. In this way, in the limited time he managed to squeeze out every day, he untiringly devoted his major efforts to the study of the Analects which recorded the words and deeds of Confucius, delved into the major annotations of the Analects, and looked up the predominant speeches of all dynasties worshipping, opposing or criticizing Confucius. He also read books on Chinese history, world history and the history of philosophy, mainly the history of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals and Warring States, and read through reference material totalling several million characters.

He said: "How can one get the cubs without entering the tiger's den? But in going deep into the den, one must take care not to be devoured by the 'tiger'." On the road to criticize Confucius, it is necessary to keep a sharp vigilance against being fooled by the viewpoint of worshipping Confucius. At first he could not clearly discern the fallacies advertised by some bourgeois scholars that Confucius' educational method and method of learning have "materialist," "dialectical" and "rational" factors. He also held that while Confucius' thoughts on education were reactionary, his educational methods still had some "good points." Later, after making use of the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis taught by Chairman Mao to analyze and dissect Confucius' reactionary ideological system, he gradually came to clearly understand that a definite educational method is invariably geared to a definite educational policy and serves a definite political line. Confucius' political viewpoints are reactionary and his political system idealist. The educational method and method of learning stemming from such an ideological and political line also is bound to be idealist and reactionary, and there are absolutely no rational factors to speak of.

After learning from past experience and lessons, Feng T'ien-yü exerted still greater efforts in making criticism on this question. He studied the political contents embodied in Confucius' educational methods, exposed the class essence hidden behind these methods, and incisively pointed out: "Confucius' idea of 'inferring the rest from what is already known' is analogical pedagogy infused with the political concept of the slave-owner class. Confucius' idea of 'teaching according to the student's ability' was a measure for selecting the 'outstanding ones' and promoting the 'aces' for the slave-owner class on the decline. Confucius idea of 'learning without thought is labor lost, thought without learning is perilous' is the idealist method of self-cultivation. Confucius' idea of 'not ashamed to ask and learn of his inferiors' is a vain attempt to look for the 'ways of ancient kings' from among 'those who have fallen into obscurity' and become outcasts among the people."

Because he harbored hatred for "tigers" when he went deep into the tiger's den and dared to make a complete break with old traditional concepts, he was able to kill "the tiger" when he went to hunt it. He not only deeply criticized Confucius and refuted the bourgeois concept of worshipping Confucius, but also laid bare the mask of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and the other capitalist-roaders within the Party, dug deeply into the "ancestral tombs" of their reactionary thoughts and clearly recognized the ultra-Right essence of their revisionist line in education.

"Only Fine Weapons Can Hit the Vulnerable Spots"

The course of Feng T'ien-yü's criticism of Confucius' thoughts on education is also the course of his "learning warfare through warfare" and incessantly scaling the heights of theory.

Around the time of writing the book Critique of Confucius' Educational Thoughts, he read many Marxist-Leninist books and the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vols. I to IV, and strove to master the sharp theoretical weapon. He said: "Only with fine weapons can we be victorious wherever we go and hit the enemy's vulnerable spots."

When criticizing the reactionary concept of "he who excels in learning can become an official," Feng T'ien-yü at first thought that Confucius advertised this concept for the sake of enabling his followers to attain high ranks and acquire great wealth. Later, he analyzed why Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao publicized "studying in order to become officials," felt that criticism of this kind was not effective enough and made a deeper study of Confucius' words and deeds. With such penetration, many contradictory phenomena were exposed. For example, Confucius told his students: "When good government prevails in the empire, I show up, and when bad government prevails, I stay away." It can be seen that Confucius did not mean to tell his disciples to snatch up any official post. Confucius also said that it was necessary for an official to do things according to the "ways of the Chou Dynasty," and if this was not acceptable to the ruler, he should give up his office. But sometimes he asked his students to go to the newly emerging feudal lords whom he regarded as "unprincipled" to serve as their officials. What do these contradictory phenomena show?

Feng T'ien-yü studied and put into application Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Contradiction." From the various aspects of the contradiction which had already been exposed, he studied their essence in totality and interrelations. Through the exercise of careful thought, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, he further came to the conclusion: In asking his students to come forward to serve as officials, or to stay in obscurity, or to give up their offices, or to serve as hidden traitors, Confucius did not merely want to enable them to attain high ranks and acquire great wealth individually. Proceeding from the interests of the slave-owner class as a whole, he wanted to bring up a group of counter-revolutionary bureaucrats well-versed in the rites of the Chou Dynasty, who firmly maintained the reactionary stand and were resolved to turn back the wheel of history, for watching and assessing the orientation and restoring the vanishing "paradise" of the slave-owner class.

Feng T'ien-yü thus strove to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study problems, and discover and solve contradictions. Using the scalpel of historical materialism, and on the basis of the achievements already attained in the criticism of Confucius, he further laid bare the lies that "private schools were first started by Confucius," and proved that "private schools" were not started by Confucius. He also sharply pointed out that the running of a private school by Confucius was for "calling to office, those who have fallen into obscurity" and extricating "the teachings of the ancient kings" from their doom, and was a crime aimed at turning back the clock and restoring the old order. He further refuted the bourgeois viewpoint that "providing education for all people without discrimination" meant "making no distinction between the eminent and the humble" and "breaking down class boundary." He also exposed that it was for the purpose of "governing the people" that Confucius "taught the people," and that education was used to enslave the minds of the people and was fundamentally not something that "benefited the people" but was a butcher's knife that killed people without bloodshed. In this way, he incisively and effectively exposed and criticized Confucius' reactionary political objectives in education, smashed to smithereens such laurels as "the greatest sage and ancient teacher" and "educator of the people," and revaled the true features of Confucius as the founderof the doctrine of "subduing oneself and returning to propriety."

Feng T'ien-yü not only assiduously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings but also enthusiastically took the road of integration with the workers and peasants charted by Chairman Mao. After the great cultural revolution started, he constantly absorbed rich political nourishment from heated mass struggle. In August 1973, he finished writing the first draft of Critique of Confucius' Educational Thoughts. In this first draft he kept to the general orientation of criticizing revisionism and Confucius but did not write about the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. When the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, a wave of enthusiasm for publicizing the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was whipped up in the cities and countryside throughout the country. Feng T'ien-yü also actively went to the factories to take part in the activities to appraise Legalism and criticize Confucianism.

"Who should assess the merits and demerits of the past? We of the working class!" The ranks of worker-theorists turned their own words into action. They not only rehabilitated the true colors of the slaves as the makers of history but also reversed again the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism which had been reversed by reactionaries of past generations. The revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and their many articles and speeches gave Feng T'ien-yü a profound education and inspiration. He further consolidated his determination and confidence in learing from the workers and peasants, and also felt that the failure to portray the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the first draft was a very big drawback. Therefore, he concentrated the wisdom of the masses and, proceeding from the plane of class struggle and the two-line struggle in history, rewrote the Critique of Confucius' Educational Thoughts. With deep understanding, Feng T'ien-yü said: "Without the great practice of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the appraisal of Legalism and criticism of Confucianism by the millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, it is impossible to solve this fundamental question."

"Uninterrupted Revolution and Perseverance in Fighting a Long Battle"

In the course of the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Feng T'ien-yü again stood up to expose and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party who plagiarized Confucius' old tunes, and took new strides forward along the road to deepen the criticism of revisionism and continue the criticism of Confucius.

In September last year, Feng T'ien-yü together with the teachers and students of Wuhan Municipal No. 6 Middle School went to Mach'eng county in the Tapieh Mountains to conduct open-door education. At that time, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing had also blown there. Hearing the absurd arguments in educational circles, he noticed that there was something wrong in the wind. Inspired by Chairman Mao's important instruction on the criticism of Water Margin, he together with the teachers and students persistently put proletarian politics in command, went deep into the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants to launch activities in criticism of Water Margin and Sung Chiang and in opposition to capitulationists, and used actual action to check the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Following this, in the course of the great debate on the revolution in education, Feng T'ien-yü again continuously fought for half a month and wrote the article "The Ghost of Confucius and Absurd Arguments in Educational Circles," which was published in Hung-ch'i, No. 3, 1976.

Chairman Mao pointedout: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road.

The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Feng T'ien-yü was greatly inspired and profoundly educated by this important instruction of Chairman Mao's. He studied it over and over again in order to seriously grasp it and deepen his understanding. He thought: The capitalist-roaders within the Party are opposed to the criticism of bourgeois rights. What then is the relationship between the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius publicized by the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois rights? Feng T'ien-yü set forth this new study task for himself.

After making comparison and analysis, he discovered that despite their difference in social category, there is a surprising similarity between bourgeois rights which Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried to strengthen and extend with all ways and means and the special privileges of the slave-owner class on the decline which Confucius tried his utmost to uphold. They are imbued with the same reactionary thought and both are for the practice of restoration and regression. Therefore, he held that in order to be on guard against and discern "capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road," it is necessary to criticize bourgeois rights, and in order to restrict bourgeois rights and do away with the idea of bourgeois rights, it is necessary to criticize Confucius. Hence, he rushed out in high spirits the article "Criticism of Confucius and Restriction of Bourgeois Rights" and made a speech at the general meeting to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing held in the Wuhan Municipal College for Teachers' Further Training.

Recently, inspired by Chairman Mao's important instructions, Feng T'ien-yü is stepping up his study of Lu Hsün's thoughts on education. In the course of criticizing Confucius, he has read some of Lu Hsün's works, and feel more and more that Lu Hsün, the brave standard-bearer of the great cultural revolution, is not only a great man of letters, thinker and revolutionary but also a great practitioner and theorist of the revolution in education. All his life, Lu Hsün attached great importance to education, and his thoughts on education were fundamentally opposed to those of Confucius. Therefore, after he finished the book Critique of Confucius' Educational Thoughts, he began to make preparations for writing something on the study of Lu Hsün's thoughts on education, and continued to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the revisionist line in education pushed by the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

Feng T'ien-yü, the new soldier on the theoretical front, is full of militant pride. He says: "To discern and vanquish the capitalst-roaders within the Party is a protracted combat task clearly pointed out by Chairman Mao for us. We must learn from Lu Hsün's spirit, continuously make revolution, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to remold our world outlook and insist on fighting a long battle. We must deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and carry the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

- By NCNA correspondents and reporters

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BOURGEOIS RIGHTS

Bourgeois Rights Are An Important Economic Base Giving Rise to the Bourgeoisie Within the Party

by

the mass criticism group of the May 7 Cadre School of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and the May 7 Cadre School of Nanning Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 14, 1976)

Recently, in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's has profoundly elucidated the change of class relations and the law and characteristics of the class struggle in the period of socialism. A conscientious study of this important instruction and the clarification of the class status of and the source giving rise to those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party will be of extremely great significance in recognizing the nature, target, task and future of the socialist revolution, concentrating fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, thoroughly developing the struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, combating and guarding against revisionism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's important instruction has clearly pointed out that the capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie within the Party.

Marxist historical materialism tells us that there invariably is an objective economic base giving rise to a particular class. What is the important economic base giving rise to the bourgeoisie within the Party? In a nutshell: Bourgeois rights.

Chairman Mao once pointed out: "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before the liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." He also pointed out: "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade system, etc."

The commodity system, exchange by means of money, distribution to each according to his work and the eight-grade wage system which Chairman Mao referred to are bourgeois rights in socialist society and vestiges left over

from the capitalist society. The essence of bourgeois rights is the carrying out of an unequal system under the cover of the slogan of equality. In the capitalist society, it is precisely through the mode of commodity exchange and under the cover of superficial equality of bourgeois rights that the capitalists purchase this unique commodity of labor, and hence ruthlessly exploit the workers. It can be seen that bourgeois rights in history were an important base which gave peace and stability to the bourgeoisie.

In the period of socialism, the system of ownership has changed, but bourgeois rights in the system of ownership have still not been completely abolished and seriously exist in the interrelations of people and still occupy a dominant position in the aspect of distribution. These bourgeois rights that still exist are also the soil both the old and new bourgeoisie must rely on to exist under the condition of socialism. The old bourgeoisie has lost its means of production, so bourgeois rights become an important condition for them in carrying out restorationist activities. The new bourgeoisie and the people wishing to take the capitalist road are also attempting to restore capitalism by means of strengthening and enlarging bourgeois rights.

Those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party represent the interests of these new and old bourgeoisie. Making use of the power in their hands, they go all out to extend bourgeois rights, and at the same time, protect and extend the interests they are enjoying. They are still not satisfied with their high position, handsome emolument and luxurious life. They still resort to various legal or illegal means to increase the inequality in the aspect of distribution, to gain possession of still more commodities and money, so apply the capitalist principle of commodity exchange in their political life and even in their Party life, to look after one another's interests and to collaborate with one another. Everywhere, they assume the posture of an official and overlord, and never place themselves on an equal footing with the common laborers. They look upon the people as worthless weeds and consider themselves as gods. By means of implementing the revisionist line, those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party have actually tampered with the essence of the socialist system of ownership in some departments and units. Their relationship with the people has already been changed to that between the rulers and the ruled. Although these people are still in the Communist Party, they are actually part of the bourgoeisie. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, the general representative of the bourgeoisie.

However, the emergence of the bourgeoisie within the Party has its own inherent characteristics and features. Under the capitalist system, the bourgeoisie--prior to its emergence and development--always has to own a certain amount of means of production for the exploitation and enslavement of the workers. Under socialist conditions, the means of production is owned by the whole people or the collective, and whosoever tries to brazenly take possession of the means of production as the landlords and capitalists do will never obtain the approval of the people. Because of this, the bourgeoisie within the Party does not own the means of production at the beginning and may never possess in name the means of production at any time. Its emergence

is mainly realized through usurping leadership power, pushing the revisionist line and extending bourgeois rights.

Marxism tells us that politics is a concentrated manifestation of economics and at the same time reacts tremendously on economics. In socialist society, the existence of bourgeois rights is an important economic base giving rise to revisionism and the new bourgeoisie. The promotion of a revisionist line will invariably result in extending bourgeois rights and hastening the generation of a new bourgeoisie.

Throughout the two decades and more since the founding of new China, the struggles between the Marxist line and the revisionist line within our Party have time and again attested to this truth. From the Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih anti-Party clique to P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and even to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, they pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for strengthening and extending bourgeois rights, protecting the vested interests of theirs and their small faction as well as the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly leaped out to oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights and clamored: "There must also be a material base for restricting bourgeois rights. Without this base, how can restriction be carried out?" He advocated: "Revolution must rely on material incentives" and "rely on material incentives to head toward communism." He tried everything to enlarge bourgeois rights in the aspect of distribution. Material incentives can only result in polarization, and this "incentive" can only lead to capitalist restoration. Communism will be out of the question. He also advocated that "White expertise, and anything advantageous to the People's Republic of China" should be "cherished" and "praised." He advocated "selecting the capable from among the middle school students for direct promotion to universities," opposed the integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants, and undermined the proletarian revolution in education. He also did everything he could to restore the rules and regulations which fettered the masses hand and foot and which had been criticized during the great cultural revolution, and tried hard to adopt measures of "control, strangling and suppression" again over the people. If this line of his were followed, it would invariably widen the differences between physical labor and mental labor and between the producers and the management personnel, and extend bourgeois rights in the interrelations of people.

Revisionism means capitalism. For the sake of protecting their vested interests, meeting the demand of the bourgeoisie, pushing the revisionist line and extending bourgeois rights those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party invariably to further to promote the development of capitalism. As a matter of course, this will create the condition in which a portion of people possess large amounts of commodities and money, exploit the masses and stand in sharp antagonism against the masses.

Marxism holds that the three aspects which constitute the relations of production (ownership of the means of production, interrelations of people and mode of distribution) restrict one another and are dialectically united.

The character of the system of ownership of the means of production determines a given mode of distribution and interrelations. But the relations of distribution and the interrelations of people also react on the system of ownership of the means of production, and under a given condition, play a decisive role.

Those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party always start with extending bourgeois rights in the aspects of distribution and of the interrelations of people to gradually transform the content of the socialist system public ownership, so that this system exists only in name and the socialist economic base regresses to a capitalist economic base. Moreover, those in power taking the capitalist road will become representatives speaking for the interests of the bourgeoisie and actually owning the means of production. This method is more deceptive than the method of openly restoring the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production. In name they do not possess the means of production, but they can control everything by wielding the power in their hands. They neither open factories nor banks, but in squandering the wealth of the people, they surpass in every respect the landlords and capitalists owning the means of production.

When the economic strength of these new bourgeois elements develops to a certain degree, they will go further to seek political domination, overthrow completely the dictatorship of the proletariat and transform in toto the socialist system of ownership, and the whole Party and state will change their political color. This is what the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie represented by Khrushchev-Brezhnev has done in the Soviet Union.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also attempted to re-stage this farce of usurping power and restoring capitalism of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in China. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalst-roader within the Party, clamored: "Don't be afraid if others accuse you of restoration." He called his group the "home-going contingent." That handful of class enemies stirring up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square also displayed the ensign of support for Teng Hsiao-p'ing and attempted to cast Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of Nagy, the chieftain of the counter-revolutionary incident in Hungary. If their plot could be fulfilled, our socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat would become a state under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie or under a fascist dictatorship.

Recalling the history of struggle in the past two decades and more since liberation will be most useful to us for recognizing the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Why is it that, since liberation, every time when class struggle is acute, a few bourgeois representatives within the Party invariably come out to frenziedly attack the proletariat? Why do they all try their utmost to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights and oppose the socialist revolution? Why do they always win the support of a section of people within the Party and the support of the bourgeoisie in society each time they come out? Why has the current Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts occurred simultaneously in the sectors of education, culture, science, technology and health? All this precisely shows that there is indeed the bourgeoisie, that is, the persons in power taking the capitalist road within the Party, generated

on a common economic base within the Party and having common political and economical interests and common ideological tendency. These people are in the Communist Party, but actually, by means of extending bourgeois rights, they are in a class position sharply antagonistic to the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the aspect of the system of ownership, the aspect of the interrelations of people and the aspect of distribution.

Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out that the capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie within the Party in the period of the socialist revolution. This is a scientific thesis entirely agreeable to the objective reality of class struggle during the historical period of socialism. Donning the communist mantle, the capitalist-roaders of communists hold great power, and they are most vicious and swift in carrying out revisionism and are therefore the most dangerous. In the historical period of socialism, the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. In order to wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders, it is necessary to study the economic base giving rise to the bourgeoisie, and proceeding from reality, adopt measures to restrict bourgeois rights in every aspect and finally create conditions in which it is impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist and for new bourgeoisie to emerge.

Should bourgeois rights be restricted or should they be extended? There has always been a violent struggle between Marxism and revisionism on this question. The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us that bourgeois rights "can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This clearly tells us that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, there is still the arduous task of class struggle, such as the restriction of bourgeois rights. The revolution is not yet over. To completely vanquish the bourgeoisie and build a classless communist society, the proletariat must still make sustained efforts for a long time.

However, all revisionists have betrayed Marxism on this important issue. They always try hard to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights and to push the revisionist line. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, is such a representative figure. Although he has entered socialism physically, his mentality is at all times still kept to the stage of the democratic revolution, and his mind is still a bourgeois kingdom. In his view, bourgeois rights stand for unalterable principle, sacred and inviolable. Whenever the revolution deepens further and touches the bourgeois interests represented by him, he rabidly makes a struggle and offers resistance. But, restricting bourgeois rights is an objective demand imposed by the in-depth development of the socialist revolution. Nobody can oppose this restriction.

In the historical period of socialism, bourgeois rights and their influence will exist for a relatively long time. Before the complete abolition of bourgeois rights, it will be possible for the bourgeoisie to emerge within the Party. However, for the sake of upholding its vested interests, the bourgeoisie within the Party will invariably use every means to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights and consolidate this piece of soil breeding capitalism. The law of class struggle in the period of socialist revolution has determined that the phenomenon of "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" will exist for a long time to come, and our struggle against the capitalist-roaders also must not stop for a single moment.

Marx pointed out: "The workers' opposition to various strata of class domination in their old world will continue until the existing economic foundation of the class has been destroyed." ("Excerpts from Bakunin's State System and Proletarian Condition," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XVIII, p. 701) We have the confidence and determination in carrying on the struggle to restrict bourgeois rights and carrying it through to the end. We must seriously study the series of Chairman Mao's instructions, whip up a new upsurge in the struggle for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and tracking down the counter-revolutionaries, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in the course of struggle, and win a complete victory for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

* * *

PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Build Party in Course of Struggle

-- Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung Ch'i, and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

following is the full text of the july 1 editorial by the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", entitled "build the party in the course of struggle":

we are warmly celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china today when great victories have been scored in the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, our party has led hundreds of millions of people in winning the victory of the new democratic revolution and in achieving victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have smashed the schemes of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. more united and vigorous and with greater fighting strength than ever, our party is leading the people of all nationalities in the country in continuing their advance along the socialist road.

we have won great victories. however, very arduous tasks still confront us. our party is the vanguard of the proletariat. its basic programme is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the ultimate realization of communism. the whole party will have to wage protracted struggle in order to realize this programme. only if we bear in mind the party's basic programme, uphold its basic line and never lose sight of its ultimate aim can we successfully solve the question of party building under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

it is of utmost importance in the period of socialism to have clarity both in theory and practice on the question

that the bourgeoisie exists "(boldface begins) right in the communist party (boldface ends)". in the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt, chairman mao made an incisive analysis of this question, thus developing marxism-leninism. in 1964 chairman mao pointed out in a directive concerning the socialist education movement: "(boldface begins) the bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other (boldface ends)." chairman mao further pointed out: "(boldface begins) management itself is a matter of socialist education. if the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class. if they don't learn any technical skills and remain outsiders for a long time, they won't be able to do management well either. those in the dark are in no position to light the way for others (boldface ends)." chairman mao also stated: "(boldface begins) those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers; how can they possibly realize fully the imperative need for socialist revolution? these people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution, and we must never rely on them in the socialist education movement. we can rely only on those cadres who are not hostile to the workers and are imbued with revolutionary spirit (boldface ends)." this directive of chairman mao's and his important instructions during the great cultural revolution, particularly those issued since the start of the struggle against the right deviationist attempt, penetratingly expose the class nature of such party capitalist-roaders as liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and analyze the characteristics and origin of the bourgeoisie in the party as well as the ways to defeat it. these instructions are of tremendous immediate importance and of far-reaching historic significance to our perseverance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. all comrades in the party, especially the leading cadres, should conscientiously study and grasp them and draw profound lessons from them. in socialist society, classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist, and essentially the relations among people are still class relations. we can maintain the character of our party as the vanguard

of the proletariat only when we recognize the existence of the bourgeoisie inside the party, soberly understand that the capitalist-roaders are the main force endangering the party and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, and continuously carry out the revolution against the bourgeoisie inside the party. only thus can our party lead the proletariat and other revolutionary masses in successfully carrying out our country's socialist revolution and construction and, together with the revolutionary people the world over, in carrying the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction through to the end and waging a common struggle for the emancipation of all mankind.

the chinese communist party is a great, glorious and correct party, a party armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the overwhelming majority of our party members and cadres represented by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of our party, persist in serving the people whole-heartedly, are one with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and are resolute in their struggle against the bourgeoisie. many outstanding party members have played an exemplary vanguard role, advancing in the front ranks of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and leading the masses in heroic struggle. but there is no denying that the bourgeoisie does exist inside the party. as chairman mao has pointed out, among a part of the party membership, some have already changed, some are changing, and others may change if they cease being vigilant. as for those who committed the errors characteristic of the capitalist-roaders, most of them recognized their errors with the help of the party and the masses during the great cultural revolution, learned lessons and are continuing to advance along the road of revolution. but there are also people like teng hsiao-ping who cling to their errors and become unrepentant capitalist-roaders. our comrades must bear in mind chairman mao's teachings and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they should maintain close ties with the masses, take an active part in collective productive labour, warmly support the new socialist things, and strive for new achievements in all socialist endeavours. they should keep to the style of plain living and hard struggle, resist bourgeois corrosion, and consciously restrict bourgeois right. they should, in the course of struggle, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, remould their

world outlook and strive to be true party members ideologically.

at present, we must concentrate on criticizing teng hsiao-ping and deepen the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the essential political characteristic of the capitalist-roaders is that they pursue the revisionist line. in our struggle against them, the most important question to solve is that of political line, i.e., to use the marxist line to defeat their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. communist party members, particularly leading cadres, must take a firm and clear-cut stand, march in the van of the struggle, and go through tests and temper themselves. they must energetically lead the masses in combating teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line in connection with the concrete class struggle and two-line struggle on the various fronts. with regard to those comrades who have made mistakes, the principle of "(boldface begins) learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient (boldface ends)" should be applied. party organizations at all levels should take the initiative to strengthen party building ideologically and organizationally in the course of struggle.

our party is led by the central committee with our great leader chairman mao at its head and guided by his proletarian revolutionary line, and the masses of party members persevere in continuing the revolution and are opposed to restoration and retrogression; it is worthy of being the core of leadership of the whole chinese people and the mainstay of the socialist cause. the fact that we dare to expose the bourgeoisie inside the party shows that our party has the strength, confidence and ability to defeat it and thereby bring the entire bourgeoisie to utter defeat. the emergence of capitalist-roaders inside the party in no way obscures our party's radiance. isn't it true that the kunlun mountains still stand and have not fallen despite the emergence of liu shao-chi and company? isn't it true that mount lushan still stands and has not been levelled flat despite the emergence of the lin piao anti-party clique? and today, despite the emergence of teng hsiao-ping and the riot staged at tienanmen square by the handful of counter-revolutionaries, tienanmen, now that their scheme has been smashed, looks all the more magnificent. historical experience has over and over again shown that it is not easy to crush our party. as chairman mao has definitely declared, "(boldface begins) this party of ours has a bright future (boldface ends)."

Build Bulwark to Fight Capitalist-Roaders

-- Tsinghua University Party Committee Strengthens Party Building in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

in celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party, the tsinghua university's party committee has led the party members in reviewing the path they have traversed in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders since the start of the great cultural revolution. they summed up their experience in building up the party according to chairman mao's line and expressed their determination to build all levels of the university's party organizations into vigorous and firm headquarters capable of leading the revolutionary masses in the fight against the capitalist-roaders in the great struggle to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right-deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." the tsinghua university party committee has through struggle realized that a vanguard organization capable of leading the party members and masses in the fight against the class enemy, in the first place, must resolutely implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. when revisionism appears the party organization must be able to see through it in good time, stand up against it and mount a counter-attack.

after the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping resumed work, he stubbornly took up his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. under his instigation, the capitalist-roaders spread revisionist nonsense and attempted to make a breach in the educational field to negate the cultural revolution, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. with teng hsiao-ping's support, the capitalist-roaders in the educational field and at tsinghua university ganged up, spread counter-revolutionary rumours, wrote counter-revolutionary letters containing framed-up charges to smear the excellent situation which has prevailed since the start of the cultural revolution and negate the educational revolution and other new socialist things. they directed the spearhead of their attack at our great leader chairman mao and his revolutionary line.

in the face of this right-deviationist evil wind fanned up by teng hsiao-ping, the university party committee acted with the dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the stream. it led all party members in a resolute struggle against the revisionist line. when teng hsiao-ping put forward his revisionist programme "taking the three directives as the key link", the university party committee saw through the scheme and repeatedly stressed the need to study chairman mao's works and take class struggle as the key link. when capitalist-roaders in the educational field made reports and speeches peddling their revisionist wares, the party committee penetratingly pointed out that this was "aimed at restoration" and refused to carry out the ideas. when the capitalist-roaders in the university ganged up, created splits and attempted to negate working class leadership, the party committee and the mao tsetung thought propaganda team of workers and the p.l.a. resolutely counter-attacked. under the leadership of the university party committee, many party organizations, party members and the masses at the university promptly saw through teng hsiao-ping and the reactionary nature of his right-deviationist attempt. some comrades wrote to the university party committee explicitly pointing out that the orientation of the educational revolution should not be tampered with. many grassroots party branches held committee meetings and membership meetings to analyse the situation, deciding they would resolutely oppose this revisionist line.

during the acute and complex class struggle, the university party committee organized the revolutionary ranks to conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, dissect and analyze the reactionary words and deeds of the capitalist-roaders and prepare to counter-attack. last october, when our great leader chairman mao issued the call to mount a general counter-offensive against the bourgeoisie inside the party members of the university party committee, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, led all the teachers, students, and workers in criticizing the capitalist-roaders in the university, the capitalist-roaders in educational and scientific and technical circles and teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader. thus they rapidly launched a great struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

why was the tsinghua university party committee able to lead the masses in promptly detecting and struggling against the capitalist-roaders, thus ensuring the university's continuous advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line? it is because they have marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their microscope and telescope, because they go among the masses to wage the struggle, have close ties with them and are backed by the

revolutionary masses, and because, in the course of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, they have tempered and formed a proletarian revolutionary contingent capable of struggling against the capitalist-roaders.

"you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." this important instruction of chairman mao's indicates clearly that the capitalist-roaders are the main target of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, the students, teachers and workers at tsinghua university have waged repeated struggles against the capitalist-roaders. with the entry of the working class into the university, the tsinghua party committee has led the party members in summing up the experience of each struggle against the capitalist-roaders. in connection with their experience in the struggles, they have repeatedly studied and acquired a deeper understanding of chairman mao's teaching: "the main target of the present movement is those party persons in power taking the capitalist road." they gradually came to realize that in the historical period of socialism, it is imperative to place the emphasis of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on that within the party; it is imperative to educate the party members and the revolutionary masses to remain vigilant and guard against the capitalist-roaders from usurping power of leadership at various levels, and guard against the emergence of revisionism in the central committee, in particular. it is moreover essential to rebel against anyone who practises revisionism and takes the capitalist road and to wage struggle wherever there are capitalist-roaders and revisionism. in the great struggle against the right deviationist attempt, the university party committee has gained a clearer understanding that an extremely important aspect of building up the party ideologically is the organization of party members and the masses to study and grasp the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, particularly chairman mao's wise thesis on the bourgeoisie being "right in the communist party". this is the basic guarantee against our party turning revisionist and our state changing its political complexion. taking capitalist-roaders like teng hsiao-ping as a lesson by negative example, the party committee has made an analysis and study of the characteristics of the capitalist-roaders and the law governing their manoeuvres as well as the class and ideological origins and economic foundation of the emergence of the capitalist-roaders. this has enabled the party members and the masses to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two classes

and the two lines, consciously exercise supervision over the party's leading cadres, and discern and criticize the party persons in power taking the capitalist road on the plane of the political line.

the major reason that the leading members of the university party committee were able to take rich political nourishment from the masses and lead them in defeating the capitalist-roaders is that they have retained and carried forward the party's revolutionary tradition and remained one with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. the working class who has mounted the stage of the superstructure brought to the university party committee the intrinsic fine qualities of the labouring people. in the last several years, the university party committee has constantly educated the leading cadres at various levels to "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" so that they were able to suit their actions to their words and combat the evil trends. the party committee has also educated the leading cadres to conscientiously go among the masses, receive their supervision, restrict bourgeois right, be good ordinary labourers and study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, criticise the bourgeoisie and conduct the revolution in education together with the masses. because they have kept the party's fine style and shared weal and woe with the masses, they were able to see through the intrigues and conspiracies of the capitalist-roaders in good time and discern, the bourgeoisie within the party who are antagonistic to the workers and peasants.

chairman mao has taught us: "a proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, for only thus can it be full of vitality. without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the party has no vigour."

in accordance with this teaching of chairman mao's, the tsinghua university party committee has resolutely expelled from the party the renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries who had sneaked into it, and expelled from the leading bodies those capitalist-roaders who refused to mend their ways. at the same time, it has admitted into the party activists who resolutely carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and dare to fight the capitalist-roaders, and promoted outstanding party members to leading positions. at present, more than 80 per cent of the secretaries of party branch committees and party cadres at higher levels are workers of the university run factories, members of the workers' propaganda team, former red guards, worker-peasant-soldier students who were assigned jobs in the university after graduation and teachers who have taken an active part in the revolution in education. with these people as the mainstay, the university has

brought to an end the situation that existed before the cultural revolution when it was dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. it has placed the power of leadership truly in the hands of the proletariat. because it has built up this backbone force in the course of struggle the university party committee has been able to wield a powerful fighting capacity in leading the masses in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders and has relentlessly and vigorously repulsed the bourgeoisie's counter-attacks.

at a time when great victories have been won in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, members of the university party committee fully understand that the struggle against the capitalist-roaders will be protracted and complex. nevertheless, they are confident that the cause of communism is irresistible and that the proletariat is sure to win and the bourgeoisie is doomed to failure. in celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the party, they pledge to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line, raise their vigilance, closely watch the trends of class struggle, study still more conscientiously the important instructions by chairman mao, and continue to advance courageously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

Communist Party Branch of China's Agricultural
Pace-setting Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 1, 1976)

the communist party branch of the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county of shansi province, north china, is a bulwark in leading the brigade from victory to victory on revolution and production. under the leadership of the party branch, this brigade has become the national pace-setter in building socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

in the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture, the whole nation is following the good example of this mountainous brigade with a population of 450. this is not only because of its successes in getting high yields but, more important, because of its high revolutionary spirit. this spirit means it can make constant advances in the class struggle as well as in the sustained battle against nature. this former poverty-stricken and highly eroded area has been transformed into a prosperous socialist new village.

members of the brigade party branch committee take the lead in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they bear in mind that in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle. taking class struggle as the key link and persevering in the party's basic line, they continue to lead the people of the tachai production brigade, which has been cited as an advanced unit in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in penetratingly carrying out socialist revolution on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts and in fighting unremittingly against revisionism and capitalism, after the completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production.

the party branch fosters in the commune members the ideology of farming for the revolution and educates them to have the people of the whole country and the whole world at heart and bring into full play their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. because of their high level of political consciousness the people of tachai have an inexhaustible fund of socialist enthusiasm. in the last four years they have levelled 33 hilltops, filled in 15 gullies and built large tracts of contour terraced fields on what were formerly steep slopes.

the tachai brigade was hit by an unusually large mountain torrent in 1963 but the brigade declined the relief grain, money and material resources offered by the state. it built a new tachai in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in the big drought of 1973 the tachai brigade offered the water from the nearby kuochuang reservoir to another brigade to irrigating their fields, while the tachai members carried 240,000 buckets of water by shoulder pole to sow their crops. there are many such examples of their lofty communist style of work.

the tachai brigade's grain yield has risen constantly, reaching the excellent per hectare yield of more than 7.5 tons. its income has risen accordingly. while the brigade carries out the system "to each according to his work", it also takes into consideration providing old commune members with an adequate income and attends to the weak, sick and disabled commune members so as to narrow the difference between the living standards of commune members and to prevent the extension of bourgeois right. the brigade has also undertaken more collective welfare; the medical expenses of its members and the costs of running the nurseries are drawn from the collective welfare fund. with the increase of total income, the tachai has expanded the proportion set aside for accumulation. in 1974 the proportion of public accumulation accounted for 24 per cent of the brigade's total income. the public accumulation fund is also used to buy machinery to raise its level of agricultural mechanization.

the tachai party branch pays special attention to the class struggle in the superstructure and continues the revolution in the ideological field. old style wedding and funeral customs have changed, revolutionary literature and art have been publicized and the old culture is steadily being replaced with the new socialist culture. now the schools in tachai are run by the poor and lower-middle peasants who have launched an educational revolution, strengthened the education of the students' ideology and added agricultural lessons.

the tachai party branch has educated the peasants by reminding them of the history of the village before liberation and through successive class and two-line struggles since liberation. in the pre-liberation days four landlords and rich peasants owned 32 hectares of the village land while 57 families of the poor and lower-middle peasants held only 9.6 hectares. most of the poor and lower-middle peasants worked as farmhands and did odd jobs; nine families begged all year round. recalling their past misery and the oppression and exploitation they suffered at the hands of the landlords and rich peasants, the commune members felt the great bitterness of the old society and their infinite love for the new.

the class and two-line struggles since liberation have greatly raised tachai commune members' political consciousness. at the time of the mutual-aid teams, the tachai party branch struggled against liu shao-chi's line to develop a rich peasant economy; at the time of agricultural co-operation it again fought against liu shao-chi's evil wind of opposing the establishment of agricultural producers cooperatives; at the time of the three years of temporary difficulties, it fought against liu shao-chi's intrigue to restore capitalism through expanding private plots and free markets. the work team sent to tachai during the 1964 socialist education movement in the countryside followed liu shao-chi's revisionist line and tried to exercise bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat; but the tachai party branch did not back down and stood its grounds against the revisionist line. since last year, tachai cadres and members have again waged tit-for-tat struggle against the right deviationist wind fanned up by teng hsiao-ping. they severely criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces propagated by teng hsiao-ping. they pointed out that every step taken by tachai was taken in class struggle. they noted that the sources of all the evil capitalist winds that have blown since liberation were instigated by party capitalist-roaders like liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. they pledged to carry through to the end the struggle against the capitalist-roaders and against revisionism.

the reason tachai is able to continue the revolution in the political, economic and ideological and cultural

fields is its party branch pays great attention to revolutionizing themselves. members of the party branch committee constantly rid themselves of bourgeois thought and right conservative ideas through ideological struggle. they never use their positions to obtain privileges and they take the lead in restricting bourgeois right. they always take part in productive labour and pick the heaviest work. last year, every member of the party branch committee worked at least two to three hundred days alongside the commune members.

Peking Papers Mark Party Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the "people's daily" and all other papers in the capital mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party with a large frontpage photograph of our great leader chairman mao.

the papers carry in red on the right hand side the slogans "long live the great communist party of china excl." and "march triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl."

the papers carry to the right of chairman mao's photograph his quotations: "the chinese communist party is the core of leadership of the whole chinese people. without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." and "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

the papers also feature on their front pages an editorial by the "people's daily", "red flag" journal and "liberation army daily" entitled "build the party in the course of struggle".

the "people's daily" highlights on its second page a report headlined "important role played by 40,000 new party member cadres in peking".

all papers publish messages of greetings under banner headlines "warmest greetings on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party". among the messages one is from comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, to the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman mao and the others are from the central committees of the workers' party of korea, of the romanian communist party and of the viet nam workers' party to the central committee of the chinese communist party.

the "people's daily" devotes a full page to seven colour photographs reflecting the progress made by communist party members in all fields.

New Chinese Films in Celebration of Party Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

a number of new coloured feature films, documentaries, science and educational films are being shown in all parts of china in celebration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party, which falls today.

"delightful hsiaoliang river" has the current movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai" for its theme and shows the struggle waged by revolutionary people against capitalist-roaders.

"maple tree village" is a screen adaptation of the modern drama of the same title. it depicts the armed struggle waged by the peasants of the mountain village in eastern hunan province under the leadership of the party during the first revolutionary civil war period. it is a graphic manifestation of the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

"may 1" is a film documenting the way in which the workers and other labouring people in peking celebrated this year's international labour day. it shows the determination of the people of all nationalities in china under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao to carry through to the end the current great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

"chinese art troupe on tour in korea" records the stirring scenes of the troupe's tour last year. it praises the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people and artistes of china and korea.

coloured documentaries of "storms across futan university campus" and "the chaoyang agricultural college advances from victory to victory", which were produced in the hightide of the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, reflect the militant scene and revolutionary spirit of the teachers and students of futan and chaoyang assiduously studying chairman mao's important instructions, firmly beating back the right deviationist attempt and advancing along chairman mao's proletarian educational line.

eight coloured science and educational films record new experiences and techniques on the chinese industrial and agricultural fronts under the impetus of the great struggle against the right deviationist attempt, and warmly praise the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new socialist things.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Party Secretaries Keep Up Tradition of Joining Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 30, 1976)

leading cadres of the party committee of the kungshan autonomous county of tulung and nu nationalities in yunnan province are affectionately called by the local people "basket secretaries", a name they won through always strapping bamboo baskets on their backs. armed with "three treasures", a basket, a hoe and a sheepskin jacket, these leading cadres cross mountains and rivers, live with and mix and mingle with the masses and join them in collective labour.

the kungshan county, situated on china's southwestern border and along the banks of nu and tulung rivers, has a rugged terrain. the mountains there are steep and the water current is swift, an extremely unfavourable condition for transport and living. the leading cadres of the county party committee use neither the vehicles nor the horses provided for their use by the government. instead, they prefer to walk to their people with a basket on their backs in which they carry their grain, the bedding and the working tools.

hoes, baskets and sheepskin jackets are the necessities of the local labouring people. in the pre-cultural revolution days, influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the leading cadres went after an easy life and abandoned the "three treasures". the cultural revolution, the repudiation of liu shao-chi's revisionist line and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius brought these "three treasures" back to them. some new cadres, learning from the old cadres, joined the leading group with the "three treasures". yu teh-chuan, a young cadre of lisu nationality, was formerly the party secretary of lachao brigade of hsiangyang commune of this county which was named "tachai type brigade". on becoming the county party secretary, he persists in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, conscientiously restricts bourgeois right and is determined to keep up the fine qualities of the labouring people and serve the people well. in the last two years, his feet covered the entire banks of nu and tulung rivers. everywhere he went he lived and worked together with the people and listened to their views. once, after three days of walking across a high snow-capped mountain, he arrived at a production brigade of tulungkiang commune where he immediately joined the commune members in building terraced fields. he made the commune members take shelter in safe places while he himself lighted the fuses of the explosives to blow up the rocky mountain slopes. he worked with the masses during the day and studied or held meetings with them at night. the local people call him their "good leader."

hodahsien, deputy party secretary, is an old cadre of nahsi nationality. though he is more advanced in years he persists in going to the grassroots. this spring he went to shuangla brigade of pingchunglo commune of the nu nationality where he organized a special team for agricultural basic construction. he lived and worked with this team and sponsored a political night school and theoretical study group there.

the cadres, even when they have work to do in their office, often take time out to repair a highway, or to fell trees for the construction projects, or even to gather firewood for the people. by now, everyone belonging to the offices of the kungshan county party committee has these "three treasures" with which they work alongside with the people in opening up the mountains, levelling the land or transporting cargo with their baskets for the people.

last year, when the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping put up the slogan "take the three directives as the key link" and fanned up the right-deviationist wind, most of the leading cadres of this county worked directly against this revisionist move by leading the masses in grasping revolution and promoting

production. since the start of the anti-right deviationist struggle, which is initiated and led by chairman mao himself, leading cadres of this county have stood at the forefront of the struggle by studying chairman mao's important directives and criticizing teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and his crime of extending bourgeois right. they are determined to bring the spirit of the "three treasures" into full play and always take the lead in restricting bourgeois right.

Large Numbers of Leading Cadres in Tientsin Go to Grassroots

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 30, 1976)

well over 1,000 leading cadres at district, county, bureau and company levels and about 20,000 office cadres in tientsin have gone to grassroots units since april, this year, and joined the masses in studying chairman mao's important instructions, criticizing teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and doing physical labour.

this is an important measure taken by the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china to deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. it demonstrates the new, socialist flesh-and-blood relationship between the cadres and the masses.

the cadres have received deep education from going into the thick of the struggles of the masses. last year, when teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" was relayed to the tientsin chienhua instrument and meter plant, the plant's party branch secretary perceived it as something totally wrong and opposed to the party's basic line. he and the party branch rejected the document containing this programme and persevered in taking the party's basic line as the key link. from such vivid facts as this, the leading cadres coming to the grassroots units from higher organizations got a deep understanding that teng hsiao-ping's attempt to reverse correct verdicts went against the will of the people and, in combating revisionism, one must criticize teng hsiao-ping.

li hua, secretary of the party committee of the building material industrial bureau of tientsin, went down to the tientsin cement plant and studied, made criticism and worked with the workers. he saw that after studying

lenin's teaching "the working class is not separated by a chinese wall from the old bourgeois society", the workers consciously resisted corrosion by bourgeois ideologies, worked energetically to restrict bourgeois right and unreservedly rejected all bourgeois points of view.. with a high and commendable revolutionary spirit, li hua said: "a leading cadre will become a capitalist-roader if he fails to remould his world outlook, discard bureaucratic airs and identify himself with the workers and if he obdurately pursues a revisionist line."

while learning humbly from the masses at grassroots units, the leading cadres acquainted themselves with the new developments and new problems in the criticism movement, pooled the wisdom of the masses and popularized their experience to constantly deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind.

by going to the basic-level units and studying, making criticism and working with the masses, the leading cadres in tientsin vehemently condemned the reactionary ideas such as "the officials are honourable and the rank and file are low", "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed" as advocated by teng hsiao-ping. a 32-year-old deputy head of the propaganda department of the tientsin municipal party committee has persistently stayed and worked at a production team on the outskirts of the city since the start of the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt. he was an ordinary worker. after being promoted to the leading post, he spent two-thirds of his time in working and making investigations at factories, villages and shops and retained the fine qualities of the working class.

hsu chien, secretary of the party committee of the tientsin paper mill is a veteran cadre who had participated in the revolutionary war against the japanese aggression. now over 60, he still goes quite often to grassroots units and does physical labour, thus maintaining close ties with the masses. recently, when studying chairman mao's important instructions, he reviewed his experiences and said: "in my relations with the masses, i have gone through three stages. first, in the period of war, i worked and lived among the masses day in day out and established close relations with them like those of fish and water. secondly, after entering the city, i became a high official and received high wages and gradually divorced myself from the masses. then my relations with them were like those of oil and water. before the cultural revolution, i pursued liu shao-chi's revisionist line and set myself against the masses. my relations with them were as those between fire and water. the third stage was that of the cultural revolution which saved me and enabled me to return to the midst of the masses. i will, forever, bear this lesson in my mind. i will always be at one with the masses, work and sweat with them."

Tientsin Factory Cadres Join Workers in Labor, Study, Criticizing Revisionism

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 1, 1976)

leading party and administrative cadres of a tientsin flour mill are adhering to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour while at the same time joining the workers in the study of writings by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and in criticism of revisionism.

the leading members of the general party branch and the revolutionary committee of the tientsin no. 1 flour mill are either workers who have been promoted to the leadership or veteran cadres. the jointly carried out labour, study and criticism has heightened the awareness of the workers and leadership alike for the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in the past several years the cadres at the level of section chief and higher at the mill have put in an average of 100 workdays on the shop floor per year. a rotation system instituted this year calls for leading cadres to work in the shops for two months a year.

these cadres have learned from the workers and many have acquired proficiency in machine operation and building construction work. at study sessions, they discuss revolutionary theory with the workers and exchange understanding in study. at criticism meetings, they help the workers uncover revisionist trends and the bourgeois ideas.

the cadres and workers have between them forged a profound proletarian friendship. they have heart-to-heart talks and consult one another when they encounter difficulties. the workers are truly masters of the enterprise and show a soaring enthusiasm for socialism. relying on their own efforts, the workers have introduced many technical innovations to improve working conditions. through their efforts the whole working process from loading sacks of grain in the warehouse to loading bags of flour on outgoing trucks from the mill has been mechanized.

in three years, the mill accumulated for the state a sum equal to that required to finance the construction of three big flour mills, and for three years running the mill has been cited as one of tientsin's outstanding industrial enterprises.

before the cultural revolution some of the mill's leading cadres were influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary line and "controlled" the workers instead of relying on them. cadres and workers became estranged from one another and antagonistic.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers rebelled against the party capitalist-roaders liki liu shao-chi and at the same time roundly criticized the leading cadres of the mill for their errors. this brought the cadres to their senses. they realized that when a leading cadre of an enterprise acts like an overlord instead of remaining an ordinary worker, he is in effect taking the capitalist road and following a revisionist line, not taking the socialist road or following the proletarian revolutionary line. this was no small matter but a big issue, the workers pointed out.

the upshot was the institution of the system of cadre participation in labour and joining the workers in study and criticism. improvements have been made on the original system and it now calls for participation at fixed times in fixed workshops.

the cadres of the mill also persisted in doing theoretical studies and revolutionary criticism with the workers. since the beginning of the struggle against the right deviationist attempt at reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution, all cadres at the level of the general party branch and the revolutionary committee have studied with the workers chairman mao's important instructions and deepened the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they have linked the reality of the current struggle between the two classes and the two lines with what happened at the mill and the many changes brought about since the start of the cultural revolution.

wang chih, deputy secretary of the mill general party branch, is an older cadre who joined the revolution during the war of resistance against japan. he shared weal and woe and fought side by side with the masses in the old liberated base areas; he retained his eighth route army style of work after country-wide liberation. later however, influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, he divorced himself from the masses in his work by depending on a few bourgeois experts. but with help and criticism from the masses he heightened his political consciousness and revived his revolutionary spirit. "for cadres like myself, who joined the revolution at the time of the democratic revolution, whether or not we keep to the glorious tradition of retaining close links with the masses has an important bearing on whether or not we persevere in the continuing revolution. one who is divorced from the masses, acts the high and mighty official and refuses to come to his senses soon or later becomes the target of the revolution," wang chih declared. although nearly 60 years of age, he often takes part in labour in the workshops and at the construction sites.

24-year-old an hsueh-chin, a young cadre from a labouring family, was elected vice-chairman of the mill revolutionary committee last july. he has kept his fine quality of a worker and his close ties with the masses by being at one with them and taking on the heaviest and dirtiest jobs. he has worked 72 full-time shifts in the first five months of the year. people have dubbed him "little tiger" in praise of his tireless vitality.

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Province Wrests Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 30, 1976)

cadres and commune members of anhwei province, east china, wrested good wheat harvest this year, triumphing over various natural adversities and under the impetus of the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. they set records for both total and per hectare output on the more than 1.86 million hectares of wheat fields in the province.

a general increase was registered in all the counties and people's communes in fuyang and suhsien prefectures in the northern part of the huai river area, two major wheat producers of the province. high yields were attained in a number of communes and production brigades, with some topping 7.5 tons per hectare.

the ideological factor behind the good harvest was attributed to the efforts leading cadres and commune members had made in earnestly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in deepening the anti-right deviationist struggle. since the beginning of the last winter-spring period, 110,000 cadres from provincial, prefectural and county organs have gone to the rural areas to explain the party's basic line while joining the rural cadres in working alongside the peasants. they have studied together with the rural cadres and peasants and criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this further stimulated them to grasp revolution and promote production.

party organizations at all levels strengthened their guidance over wheat production. special organs were set up to direct the work in many prefectures, counties

and people's communes. since last autumn, meetings were called at provincial, prefectural and county levels to sum up and spread experience in wheat production.

the kuochuang production brigade in hsiaohsien county is one of the province's high yield wheat producers. 60 hectares were planted to wheat last year with the per hectare yield averaging 6.7 tons. leadership of the prefecture organized cadres and peasant representatives to visit the brigade and learn from its experience. the prefecture also ran. sessions to train wheat technicians which were attended by some 150,000 people. the brigade's experience has been gradually spread far and wide since the beginning of this year with inspiring results. compared with last year, a 10.4 per cent increase was registered in this year's total output on some 600,000 hectares of wheat fields in the province.

torrential rains, low temperatures and dry spells hit the province at one time or another during the sowing and growing seasons. through self-reliance and hard work, the leading cadres and peasants overcame the host of difficulties posed by these natural adversities. cadres and peasants of six counties which were hit by torrential rains last year circumvented the trouble caused by long periods of drizzle, sowing the wheat in good time while carrying out farmland water conservancy improvement work. an excellent harvest was consequently wrested this year in the six counties with a general increase in every commune and brigade.

Labor Hero Creates High Wheat Yield

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 1, 1976)

a nationally known labour hero in central china's hunan province has achieved another new record wheat yield on a plot sown to two crops of rice and one of wheat a year. li kuang-ching gathered 1.732 tons of wheat on a plot of nearly one third of a hectare, 0.165 tons more than last year, itself the highest record since he started his experiment.

last year, he got 1.62 tons of rice and wheat per mu (one fifteenth of a hectare) on his triple-crop experimental plot, hitting the highest record in china.

seventyone-year-old li kuang-ching is party branch secretary of the chuangchiachiao production brigade in fengshu people's commune, taoyuan county, and is a deputy to the fourth national people's congress. before liberation, he toiled as a farmhand for a landlord for more than 20 years.

he and the other members of his scientific experimental team resumed the triple-cropping experiment last autumn. they further improved the technique for wheat cultivation by summing up their experience and learning from other localities, finally setting a new wheat yield record.

before liberation, a single-crop of rice a year was the common practice in li kuang-ching's native place. the output then hovered between a scant 1.5 tons and 2.25 tons per hectare. his successful triple cropping experiment provided valuable experience for the development of local agricultural production. last year, the acreage sown to autumn wheat as one of the three crops planted to the same plot in fengshu people's commune expanded to 800 hectares as against 533 hectares in 1974.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Peking Banquet Honors Algerian Air Force Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

ma ning, commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome an air force delegation from the democratic people's republic of algeria led by major moussouni belkacem, director of the air force.

algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou and naval and air attache of the embassy here commandant rachid ait-idir were among the guests at the banquet.

present on the host side were ho ting-yi, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of national defence, and leading members of departments concerned.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, commander ma ning paid tribute to the tremendous achievements the algerian people and armed forces have scored, under the leadership of president houari boumedienne, in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and strengthen the national defence. he said: "in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the chinese and algerian peoples have sympathized with and supported each other, cementing a profound friendship." he expressed the conviction that the current friendly visit to china of the algerian air force delegation would certainly contribute to further promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and algeria.

in his speech, delegation leader moussouni belkacem conveyed the warm and fraternal greetings of all members of the algerian national people's army for the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. the visit by the algerian air force delegation, he said, shows that the relations of cooperation between china and algeria is being strengthened and consolidated with each passing day. the exchange of views during their stay in china would be conducive to still better mutual understanding. in conclusion, he expressed the wish that the friendship between the people and armed forces of the two countries would be everlasting.

the algerian air force delegation arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence. it was greeted at the airport by commander of air force ma ning and ambassador mohamed messaoud kellou.

Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Algerian Air Force Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met the air force delegation from the democratic people's republic of algeria led by director of the air force major moussouni belkacem and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou and naval and air attache of the algerian embassy commandant rachid ait-idir.

also present were commander of the chinese people's liberation army air force ma ning, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force ho ting-yi, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence chai cheng-wen and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND CANADA

Work Group from China Film Corporation Leaves for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

a three-member work group from the china film corporation led by chiu tsui-pao, leading member of the corporation, left here yesterday for a visit to canada.

the group was seen off at the airport by shen shen, leading member of the department of cultural relations with foreign countries under the ministry of culture, and chien kuo-tung, leading member of the ministry's cinema bureau.

g. mcdonald, first secretary of the canadian embassy here, was present.

Canadian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

canadian ambassador to china c. john small gave a reception here today on the occasion of canada day.

among the guests at the reception were chinese minister of posts and telecommunications chung fu-hsiang, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries tao tao, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission chao cheng-hung and deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chang tieh-fu.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Ethiopian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council ku mu met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this afternoon with the ethiopian government trade delegation. leader of the delegation is dr. ashagre yigletu, permanent secretary and acting minister of commerce and industry of the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia.

ethiopian ambassador to china fantaye biftu was present on the occasion.

also present were li chiang and chen chieh, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, chang keng-ho, a department director under the ministry of foreign trade, and li heng, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department under the ministry of foreign affairs.

China-Ethiopia Trade Agreement, Protocol Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia and a protocol for the year 1976-1977 to the said agreement were signed here this afternoon.

the two documents were signed by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and dr. ashagre yigletu, leader of the ethiopian government trade delegation and permanent secretary and acting minister of commerce and industry, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and ethiopian ambassador to china fantaye biftu.

Ethiopian Government Trade Delegation Leader Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

dr. ashagre yigletu, leader of the ethiopian government trade delegation and permanent secretary and acting minister of commerce and industry of the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned chang keng-ho, li heng, yen chia-hua and wang yu-cheng.

present were ethiopian ambassador to china fantaye biftu, other officials of the embassy and the members of the ethiopian government trade delegation.

speaking at the banquet, dr. yigletu said: "ever since we arrived in china we have witnessed strong manifestation of solidarity and support for the ongoing ethiopian revolution. we believe that solid foundations are being laid to strengthen the relationship between the two countries." he pointed out that the trade agreement signed by the governments of ethiopia and china would pave the way for the expansion of trade between the two countries.

in his speech, minister li chiang said: "during the delegation's visit in china, the two sides had sincere and friendly talks on the further development of the trade relations between our two countries and signed the trade agreement and a protocol for the year 1976-1977 to the said agreement between the two governments." he pointed out that the visit to china of dr. yigletu and the other ethiopian friends has contributed to the promotion of the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of china and ethiopia and the development of the friendly cooperation and trade relations between the two countries.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

during their stay in china, the ethiopian friends visited peking, nanking and yangchow, receiving a warm hospitality everywhere. they are scheduled to leave here for home shortly.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Weekly Acclaims China's Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Athens, Jun. 30, 1976)

the people's republic of china has won great and important victories in all spheres in the ten years since the start of its great proletarian cultural revolution, says an article carried in the greek weekly "laikos dromos".

the article says, "the great cultural revolution is one launched by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. it is necessary to consolidate in china the dictatorship of the proletariat so that the restoration of capitalism will be avoided and the building of socialism guaranteed."

referring to the struggle being waged in china to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the article notes, "the communist party of china which has won great victory in this struggle as well is continuing further its victorious march for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism."

it recalls that since the crushing of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi, china has won new successes in its campaign to criticize and repudiate lin piao and confucius. "the crushing of the anti-party cliques was one of the greatest victories achieved by the communist party of china and dealt a heavy blow at the internal enemies of that great country. now the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country are united to strive for even greater victories," the article states.

it quotes chairman mao's teaching: "the present great cultural revolution is only the first; there will inevitably be many more in the future." this teaching has armed the communist party of china, the article says.

the weekly also reprints the text of the may 16, 1966 "circular" of the central committee of the communist party of china and points out in a note: the circular "is an important document which gives a full picture of the cultural revolution and helps the people to understand its great significance."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Trade Promotion Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, today met and feted a friendship delegation from the hokkaido office of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation with shinichi nishida as its leader arrived here early this morning as guest of the china council for the promotion of international trade. it was met by vice-chairman of the host council li chuan at the airport.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Japanese Socialist Party Dietmen's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese socialist party dietmen's delegation led by saburo eda, vice-chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives.

participating in the meeting were members of the delegation koichi yamamoto, moichi nakazawa, hajime yamada, ichizo nonoyama and yushi kiyomoto.

present were president liao cheng-chih, vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association, and deputy director wang hsiao-yun of the asian affairs department under the foreign ministry.

Japanese Socialist Party Vice Chairman Gives
Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

saburo eda, leader of the visiting japanese socialist party dietmen's delegation and vice-chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, vice-president chang hsiang-shan, and leading members of organizations concerned chou pei-yuan, sun ping-hua, peng yen, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung and chang chang.

vice-chairman saburo eda and president liao cheng-chih spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, saburo eda said, "we've gained a deep understanding through this visit that your attitude in opposing hegemonism is firm and entirely reasonable. i believe that japan which committed serious mistakes in the past by pushing hegemony should all the more be the first to pledge to the world with all sincerity its resolve to oppose hegemonism. this point was written into the joint statement issued by china and japan in 1972. it was an important vow made by japan not only to your country but also to the whole world.

"we are confident that the current visit to china will help develop the friendly relations already established between the japanese socialist party and your country. we feel deeply that the japanese socialist party which has pledged to strengthen friendship with your country is duty bound to exert itself for the earliest possible conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between japan and china which includes articles on opposing hegemonism."

vice-chairman saburo eda enthusiastically praised the chinese people's success in socialist construction which they achieved in the spirit of self-reliance.

president liao cheng-chih said in his speech: "we hold that the origin of the lack of tranquility in the world today lies in the two superpowers which are locked in rivalry for world hegemony and that it is of tremendous importance for the people of all countries to wage a united struggle against imperialism and big power hegemonism.

"that superpower to the north of our two countries, in particular, is engaged in a frenzied drive for arms expansion and war preparations and intensifying aggression

and expansionism, thus becoming the most dangerous source of war in the world.

"the chinese people always regard as completely justified the japanese people's demand for the recovery of their traditional northern territories forcibly held by soviet social-imperialism, and we hereby extend our firm support to this demand.

"we are convinced," president liao cheng-chih stated, "that the basis of friendly relations and cooperation which has been laid between us and the japanese socialist party will certainly be further consolidated and developed through vice-chairman saburo eda's current visit to china."

the japanese friends, who have visited tachai and shihchiachuang since arriving in china, are scheduled to leave peking for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Press Hails Korean Revolutionary Opera
-- "True Daughter of Party"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

"a true daughter of the party", the revolutionary opera presented by the korean people's army ensemble, has been hailed by the peking press as a tremendous success.

enthusiastic commentaries, and stills and sketches of the opera, have been carried by the "people's daily", "kuangming daily" and the "liberation army daily".

"superb artistry and lofty image", an article written in the "people's daily" by li lieh and feng teh-hsin of the opera troupe under the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, says:

"china and korea are close neighbours and our two peoples share the same experiences and destiny. we are revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trenches and our friendship has been sealed in blood. this is why we feel particularly close to the revolutionary opera 'a true daughter of the party'."

the article pays high tribute to the opera for its "profound theme, lofty heroic image, unique artistic structure, beautiful music with a national flavour, and excellent decor."

a revolutionary opera strongly impressive artistically and "developing in both depth and breadth ideologically", the article says, "a true daughter of the party" was created in line with president kim il sung's teachings. "it successfully portrays the heroic image of kang yon ok, a woman fighter of the korean people's army, and sings warm praises of the noble spirit of the korean people and the korean people's army who are loyal to their leader, party and people, and their dauntless heroism in defying difficulties and sacrifices."

in musical composition, the article observes, the opera "successfully employs the same melody for a number of related stanzas, thus evolving and developing a new national-style operatic art. this treatment "makes opera music easy to comprehend, helps the workers, peasants and soldiers learn the arias, and is widely appreciated by the masses of people," the article says. "this form of treatment plays an outstanding role in the opera in unravelling the theme and presenting the heroes' inner world."

the article praises the ensemble's symphony orchestra for its "successful rendering of korean national music" and "serious and meticulous performance characterized by its balanced sound effect, clear presentation of different parts and sharp contrast in orchestration."

a "people's daily" article contributed by the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune, which the ensemble visited the very next morning following its premiere in peking, describes the happy get-togethers between the commune members and their korean comrades-in-arms. "the ensemble's visit has left us with an unforgettable impression," the article says. it requests the ensemble to convey to president kim il sung the cordial greetings from all the poor and lower-middle peasants in the commune.

the "kuangming daily" prints an article by hsin yeh entitled "a glorious example, a song to the heroes" on its special page devoted to the china visit of the korean people's army ensemble.

the heroic image of kang yon ok in the opera "is a glorious song to the korean workers' party", "a lofty ode to the korean people", the article states. "the opera singers not only perform with strong revolutionary passion but impress the audience with their flesh-and-blood ties with and profound understanding of the heroic korean armymen and people whom they depict."

the opera, says the article, "not only reflects the nurture, education and loving care given by the workers' party and the leader to kang yon ok, but kang yon ok's loyalty and love for the workers' party and the leader as well." the heroic image is "steady, solid and rich".

the opera "vividly and penetratingly" shows "the people's army loves the people and the people love the people's army". "it is on this deep-seated and solid basis that the korean armed forces and people won great victories and defeated u.s. imperialist aggression in the great fatherland liberation war, setting a brilliant example for the people's revolutionary cause against imperialism all over the world." the article highly praises "a true daughter of the party" for its "clear-cut class stand and contemporary significance".

the article acclaims the rendition of the songs for its "accurate depiction of the characteristics of different roles and the inner life of the same figure under varied circumstances, its strong tinge of emotion and rich national style". the vocal accompaniment is "full of creativeness" and "portrays the characters and sets off the theme with strong and bright colours consummated with high artistry." the musical accompaniment is characterized by "rich expressiveness as well as a distinctive national style". the dances "are designed with a high level of artistry". the stage decor "creates typical environments for portraying the characters and penetrating into the subject matter. variations of the scenery and a rich variety of sets give the audience a feeling of the expansiveness of the background which helps to show the heroic spirit of the korean people's army in the great fatherland liberation war.

a sketch of the heroine kang yon ok carried in the "kuangming daily" is matched with a poem by shih wan entitled "unfading flower and evergreen pine -- in praise of heroic fighter kang yon ok".

the "liberation army daily" for two days devoted a whole page to introductory notes and commentaries on the opera under the banner headline "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people and the armed forces of china and korea".

the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army which recently paid a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea publishes an enthusiastic article in the "liberation army daily" in which they recall the deep friendship shown by the korean army and people.

the article points out: "the performance by the korean people's army ensemble is bound to give a powerful impetus to our future common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and encourage us in socialist revolution and socialist construction. it will make new contributions in furthering the militant friendship between the people and the armed forces of china and korea."

today's "liberation army daily" devotes a full page to the opera, carrying seven pictures, a brief introduction to the k.p.a. ensemble and a synopsis of the opera.

Korean National Women's Volleyball Team (B) Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening for the visiting national women's volleyball team (b) from the democratic people's republic of korea led by tak yang won.

attending the reception were leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned, including lu chin-tung, sung chung, hsia lang and chang ming-tseng, as well as coaches and players of the chinese women's volleyball team.

han chi hun, first secretary of the korean embassy here, and mrs. han were present.

in their toasts at the reception, leading member of the chinese volleyball association hsia lang and korean team leader tak yang won spoke highly of the profound friendship between the people and sports workers of china and korea. players of both countries sang chinese and korean songs at the reception.

the korean women's volleyball team arrived here yesterday.

Korean Workers' Party Greets Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the central committee of the workers' party of korea yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads as follows:

the central committee of the workers' party of korea extends warmest felicitations and comradely greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the cpc.

the founding of the cpc was an epochal event which opened a new age in the development of the revolution in china.

the cpc founded by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, has grown in strength as the organizer and guiding force of all victories of the chinese people in the arduous struggle over the last 55 years.

the cpc organized and mobilized the chinese people in the protracted bloody struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad to win a great victory of the chinese revolution at last and found the people's republic of china, the first state of proletarian dictatorship.

since the victory of the revolution, the chinese people under the guidance of the communist party of china have converted their country, once backward, into a new socialist china with great economic potentials and powerful defence capacity by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

today the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people are consolidating the successes of the great cultural revolution, further strengthening the proletarian dictatorship and unity and cohesion of the people of the whole country and are registering big successes in the struggle for carrying out the militant tasks put forth at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china by vigorously waging the struggle initiated and led in person by comrade mao tsetung for beating back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

with the thorough implementation of the revolutionary foreign policy line of the communist party of china for freedom and independence, peace and socialism, the international position of the people's republic of china has risen beyond comparison these years.

our party and our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes of the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people and warmly hail them.

the friendship between the parties and peoples of korea and china is a militant friendship between class brothers based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and an unbreakable friendship forged in blood in the flames of the joint struggle against imperialism.

we will tightly join hands in the future, too, with the communist party of china and the chinese people and always fight side by side in the common struggle against imperialism and for socialism and communism.

our party and our people sincerely wish the communist party of china and the chinese people new greater success in the future struggle for converting the people's republic of china into a strong socialist power by pushing ahead with production, taking the class struggle as the main link, under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung.

Korean Badminton Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the physical culture and sports commission gave a luncheon party today in honour of a badminton delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea on its friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is li tae gun.

attending the party were leading member of the physical culture and sports commission lu chin-tung, leading members of other departments concerned li feng-lou, lin yi-chung and chu teh-lu, and chinese badminton coaches and players.

first secretary of the korean embassy here han chi hun was present on the occasion.

hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation at the reception.

the delegation arrived here by train this morning.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by sun so-chang, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, returned here by air today after attending the third session of the china-mexico joint trade committee in mexico.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Nigerian Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial conversation in a friendly atmosphere here this afternoon with the nigerian youth delegation. leader of the delegation is major-general olufemi olutoye, commissioner for social development, youth and sports of the federal republic of nigeria.

a. awopetu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

also present were wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, li chin-hua, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and hsing chu-fang and chia hsueh-chien, leading members of other departments concerned.

Nigerian Youth Delegation Leader Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

major-general olufemi olutoye, leader of the nigerian youth delegation and commissioner for social development, youth and sports, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

a. awopetu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy here, was present.

in the course of the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests clinked glasses repeatedly and chatted cordially, wishing the friendship between the people and youth of nigeria and china would grow with each passing day.

Nigerian Commissioner Olutoye Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

major-general olufemi olutoye, leader of the nigerian youth delegation and commissioner for social development, youth and sports, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

members of the delegation are scheduled to visit tachai before returning home.

commissioner olutoye was seen off at the airport by vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi and leading members of other departments concerned chia hsueh-chien and li chin-hua.

present was a. awopetu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy here.

since their arrival in china, commissioner olutoye and the other nigerian friends visited factories, a people's commune, an army unit and institutions of higher learning in peking and shanghai where they had friendly contacts with chinese youth and people, thus enhancing the friendship between the youth and people of china and nigeria. the nigerian friends were accorded a warm and friendly reception everywhere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Youth Football Team Welcomed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

the physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening to welcome the romanian youth football team led by f. tanacescu on its friendly match tour of china.

present on the occasion were leading member of the commission yin chung-wei and leading members of departments concerned li feng-lou, wei ming and kuo lei as well as chinese footballers and coaches.

counsellor of the romanian embassy here panait lefter attended.

in the course of the reception which was alive with a warm expression of friendship, the hosts and guests chatted cordially and wished the revolutionary friendship between the sportsmen and people of china and romania continuous consolidation and development.

the romanian youth football team arrived here yesterday.

Romanian Machine Building Industry Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome a delegation of machine building industry from romania led by rosu alexandru, vice-minister of machine building industry.

li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned attended the banquet.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here, was present.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant strengthening and development of the friendship between the people of china and romania.

the delegation arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to china.

Romanian CP Central Committee Greets Chinese
CP Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the central committee of the romanian communist party has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the central committee of the romanian communist party, on behalf of the romanian communist party members and the entire romanian people, extends its fraternal and sincere regards and warmest greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese communist party members and the chinese people.

the communist party of china is the successor to the people's glorious revolutionary tradition. standing in the forefront of the prolonged heroic struggle against imperialism and feudalism and that of the masses of the people against exploitation and oppression, it has successfully organized and led the armed struggle against the reactionaries at home and foreign aggressors and for social and national liberation with a view to building a new life in the motherland. the victory of socialist revolution in china is an event of international historic significance. it has opened up a new era in the life and fate of the chinese people, dealt a telling blow to the imperialist position in asia and the whole world and greatly promoted changes in the balance of forces favourable to socialism, progress and peace.

the industrious and talented chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, have worked selflessly and creatively and brought about profound revolutionary changes in all fields of social life in a short historical period and steadily made great achievements in the great cause of socialist construction and in the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the tenth congress of the communist party of china. the remarkable achievements attained by the communist party of china and socialist china are a great contribution to the enhancement of the superiority of socialist forces in the world and to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for the triumph of the cause of freedom, progress and peace.

we would like to take this opportunity to express once again our firm conviction that the fraternal friendship, militant unity and many-sided cooperation between our two

parties, two peoples and two countries will be constantly developed and strengthened on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

dear comrades, on this glorious day of commemoration, we wish you new and greater victories in the cause of building socialism and establishing all-round prosperity of the motherland.

Romanian Youth Football Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the visiting romanian youth football team played the "august 1" youth team of the chinese people's liberation army to a one-all draw in a friendly match before 80,000 appreciative spectators at the peking workers' stadium this evening.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and other leading members of organizations concerned yin chung-wei, li feng-lou, chou chih-tung and wei ming were among the spectators. they met leader of the visiting team f. tanacescu before the match started.

ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, was present at the match.

in the 29th minute of play, left-winger lo teng-jen of the host team picked up a long, high-lobbing pass on the left corner of the guests' penalty zone and slammed in a roller to give the "august 1" youth team a 1:0 lead at half time. the score was levelled by the guest team on a penalty shot in the second half.

the match, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and romanian football players, was marked by the visitors' good speed and powerful strikes and the hosts' tight defence and rapid counter-hits at opportune moments. the keen contests drew repeated enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

the romanian team is slated to take on the tientsin municipal youth team in a friendly match day after tomorrow.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Seychelles President Receives Chinese Government Representative

(NCNA-English Victoria, Jun. 30, 1976)

james richard mancham, president of the republic of seychelles, received at the state house here this morning yang shou-cheng, representative of the chinese government and chinese ambassador to ethiopia who has come to attend the independence celebrations of the republic of seychelles. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: What Does Soviet Revisionists' Outcry Against "Position of Strength" Signify?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

the brezhnev clique recently cranked up its propaganda machine to hit out wildly against the "policy of position of strength".

the kremlin revisionists claimed that now there emerges "a trend of pursuing the policy of 'position of strength'" and denounced "certain persons" in some west european nations for "advocating the antiquated dulles policy of 'position of strength'" and "embarking on the road of continuously stepping up the arms race".

do the soviet revisionists really want to "oppose the policy of position of strength"? certainly not. like the u.s. imperialists, they always worship the "policy of position of strength" by which they contend with the former for hegemony.

lenin pointed out that the imperialist powers divided the world "in proportion to capital" and "in proportion to strength". abundant facts show that the soviet social-imperialists have excelled the u.s. imperialists in this respect.

it may be recalled that in recent years, soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev has time and again trumpeted about the "military might" of the soviet union.

he even bluntly stated: "we rely on our economic and military might" to "continue our cause." speaking at the 25th congress of the soviet revisionist party late last february, brezhnev once again declared that the international activity of the soviet union "reposes" on its economic and military might and that the soviet union has to "reckon, in one way or another, with the state of affairs in virtually every spot on the globe". soviet foreign minister andrei gromyko in a recent speech claimed that "might" was the "reliable basis for the success of the (soviet) foreign policy". the kremlin's policy of position of strength is clearly manifested in these statements of brezhnev and his ilk.

to seek the "position of strength", the soviet social-imperialists have been contending for military superiority with the u.s. imperialists in the past 10 years or more with a speed and scale never seen before. having almost achieved a balance with the u.s. in guided missiles and nuclear weapons in recent years, the soviet union is now going all out in a bid to achieve nuclear superiority in an all-round way. in the field of conventional arms, the soviet union has outstripped the u.s. either in the total number of enlisted men or the production level of arms and other military equipment. meanwhile, the soviet navy has also extended its operational capabilities from coastal defence to "ocean-going offensive". brezhnev announced six years ago that the soviet union must "increase its military might" to cope with "any attempt which comes from whatever quarters to maintain military superiority over the soviet union". what the soviet revisionists have said and done regardless of consequences is precisely aimed at pushing the policy of position of strength in the international arena.

banking on their position of strength, the soviet revisionists compel the east european members of the so-called "socialist-community" to recognize the new tsars' overlordship in the "big family". the soviet journal "international affairs" goes so far as to lecture them on the right way of "coordinating" their foreign policy with that of the soviet union. they "must take account of the role the soviet union plays in world affairs, and its place and authority in the international arena", it says. "an attempt to ignore this fact, to say nothing of trying to contrast any country with the soviet union", will lead to "very serious" "ultimate consequences" for that country, the journal adds. this is an open threat demanding their docile acquiescence to manipulation by the soviet union. as to the united states and the west european countries, the soviet union has now and then made an undisguised show of strength in recent years. they are warned of "the changes in the balance of forces" and advised to take a "realistic" approach in their policy towards the soviet union.

in its effort to extend its influence brazenly in the third world and contend for spheres of influence with the united states, the kremlin often wields the baton of "strength". for instance, during the india-pakistan war in 1971, a number of warships of the soviet pacific fleet steamed through the malacca strait into the bay of bengal in imposing formation to confront u.s. warships there. during the middle east war in october, 1973, the soviet union, while planning to intervene with troops under the cloak of "ceasefire supervision", massed naval forces in the mediterranean in an attempt to effect armed occupation of certain arab countries in disguised form. when the cypriot incident happened in 1974, the soviet revisionists, under the pretext of the mediterranean being "adjacent to the southern part of the soviet union", raised a hue and cry that one "must not shut his eyes to it". within 24 hours after the event, they ordered soviet cruisers and destroyers to stay off cyprus and soviet airborne divisions in the western and southern parts of the soviet union to be "on the alert", ready to coordinate with their diplomatic measures to take a hand in the cyprus question.

the soviet union provoked an armed intervention in angola at the turn of this year in order to extend its influence into southern africa. with the development of events in lebanon, the situation in the middle east and east mediterranean has of late grown more complicated and tenser. taking advantage of this opportunity, the soviet revisionists issued one statement after another while at the same time increasing its military strength in the mediterranean in a pincers-drive of political blackmail and gunboat policy to threaten the middle east peoples and to have another tussle with the u.s. for the domination of this area.

obviously the soviet social-imperialists are following in the wake of both tsarist russian imperialism and hitler in pursuing the position-of-strength policy. as determined by the nature of imperialism, they inevitably place blind faith in "strength" in order to carry out expansion and contend for hegemony. it is absolutely impossible for them to give up this policy just as the leopard will never change its spots.

such being the case, why, then, did moscow set its face against the "trend of the position-of-strength policy" most recently?

it is not without reason. in the last few years, especially since the "european security conference", soviet social-imperialism has gone all out with arms expansion and war preparations and intensified expansion and infiltration in europe and the rest of the world in a fierce rivalry with u.s. imperialism for world hegemony. it has thus become the most dangerous hotbed of war in the

world today. the situation has put some people in and out of power and public opinion in the west on the alert against the fraud of "detente" peddled by moscow. more and more western people are now aware of the danger of being fascinated with false "detente" and inclined to a policy of appeasement towards the soviet union. they call for strengthening defence of the west to cope with moscow's expansionist offensive. moscow's outcry against "the position-of-strength policy" is directed at such a trend of the west. this is a clumsy trick of the brezhnev clique, designed to use "opposition to the position-of-strength policy" to save the fraud of "detente" from failure and keep its rivals off guard while further enhancing its own position of strength. to put the blame for "pushing the position-of-strength policy" on those in the west who oppose appeasement towards the soviet union is to encourage those who stand for conciliation and concession to the soviet union, so as to reverse the present trend unfavourable to it. of late, the soviet revisionists published an arrogant government statement on the relations with west germany and lashed out at the speech of chief of staff of the french armed forces guy mery. all this vividly reveals the sinister design of brezhnev and followers.

the usual practice of the social-imperialists is: they have the right to use strength to threaten you but you are not allowed to increase your strength to cope with them; they have the right to seek hegemony but you must not oppose it. if you dare touch the rump of the "tiger" -- moscow, charges of "anti-soviet" and "cold war" will be levelled against you at once. this is out-and-out hegemonism excl.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1976)

ali yassien geily, ambassador of the democratic republic of the sudan to china, left for home today at the end of his term of office here.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Journal Hails Great Victory of China's Struggle Against Right Deviationist Trend

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 30, 1976)

the two important resolutions of april 7, this year, of the central committee of the communist party of china "is a great victory of the proletarian revolutionary line of mao tsetung and the communist party of china over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping and a severe blow dealt to the class enemy in china and the world," says an article published in the latest issue of the "octobre", organ of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist). the resolutions appoint comrade hua kuo-feng first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council and dismiss teng hsiao-ping from all posts both inside and outside the party.

china has scored great successes in the building of socialism, the article notes. but "the bourgeoisie and in particular the revisionists always try anew to launch attacks against these fruits of the chinese people, and to forcibly bring china back to the road of capitalism. just ten years ago they tried to do this with liu shao-chi; and in 1971, with lin piao; and this time they made a new attempt with teng hsiao-ping."

the article emphasizes that teng hsiao-ping stirred up in all fields a right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. "like liu shao-chi, teng hsiao-ping spread the idea of the extinction of class struggle and the ideas that production should be put in the foreground, that in running factories it is necessary to rely on qualified persons and that it is necessary to put profit in command. he never spoke of class struggle and did not say what road education and production should follow, the socialist road or the capitalist road."

the article states, "the struggle of the chinese people has been able to prevent revisionism from rising to power and capitalism from being restored, and prevent the revolutionary foreign policy of the people's republic of china from undergoing any change."

the article stresses that the publication of the two resolutions of the central committee of the communist party of china has been hailed in the whole world by all those who hold in high esteem the foreign policy of the people's republic of china. only the soviet revisionists have regretted the speedy result of this struggle.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Debates Palestine Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 29, 1976)

debate
at the united nations security council on the question of the exercise by the palestinian people of their inalienable rights, starting on june 9, concluded today. representatives of the arab countries and some other countries of the third world made statements at the council, reaffirming their firm support to the struggle of the palestinian people.

at the council meeting this afternoon, a draft resolution co-sponsored by guyana, pakistan, panama and tanzania, which affirms the inalienable rights of the palestinian people to self-determination including the right of return to and the right to national independence and sovereignty in palestine, was put to vote. 10 member states of the council including china voted in favour of the draft, but it was vetoed by the united states. the u.s. arbitrary position aroused indignation among representatives of various countries.

during the debate at the council, representative of the palestine liberation organization shafiq al-hout made a statement, reiterating the palestinian people's determination to carry on their just struggle. he said that although israel has stepped up its oppression, the oppressed people have also intensified their struggle.

egyptian representative ahmed esmat abdel meguid emphasized in his statement the right of the palestinian people to national independence, sovereignty and self-determination and the right to return home, and the necessity that israel withdraw from all the occupied arab territories.

syrian representative mowaffak allaf stressed that the territory of the palestinian people must be liberated from alien occupation. the palestinian people had the right to determine how their national independence would be expressed -- in their homeland, palestine -- and no other party could dictate to them.

abdalla saleh ashtal, representative of democratic yemen, pointed out at the council that there must be a struggle against all political propositions or solutions which in any way might prejudice or deter the palestinian people from the attainment of their final aim.

foreign minister of guyana frederick wills stated that guyana could never condone occupation by force of territory belonging to other nations under whatever pretext, diction or spurious military justification.

the struggle of the palestinian people was an integral part of the liberation struggle which raged throughout the world, he added.

in his statement at yesterday's council meeting, chinese representative tai ya-li pointed out that the essence of the palestine question and the whole middle east question lies in israeli zionist aggression and the contention between the two superpowers for hegemony in that region versus the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression and hegemonism. "had it not been for external interference, it would not have been difficult for the palestinian and other arab peoples, united as one, to defeat the israeli aggressors, recover their lost territories, regain their national rights and achieve their national liberation. however, as the two superpowers, in their contention for spheres of influence in the middle east, have done their utmost to obstruct and sabotage the liberation struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples, to support and abet the israeli zionists and deliberately create and maintain a situation of "no war, no peace" there, the difficulty and complexity of the liberation struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples have been greatly increased. this also shows that the frenzied superpower rivalry in this region is the crucial reason for the prolonged failure to achieve a settlement of the palestine and the whole middle east question."

after reviewing the victories won by the palestinian people in fighting shoulder to shoulder with the arab countries and peoples, the historic feat of the arab countries using oil as a weapon and the recent egyptian declaration to terminate the so-called "treaty of friendship and co-operation" with the soviet union, tai ya-li said that "all this marks the new awakening being experienced by the palestinian and other arab peoples and the further deepening of their struggle against aggression and hegemonism".

he noted that the israeli zionists are accumulating their strength awaiting an opportunity for a counter-attack. one superpower is still adamantly refusing to recognize the national rights of the palestinian people and is continuing to bolster up israel. and the superpower, cloaked as the "natural ally" of the palestinian and other arab peoples, is actually working hand in glove with israel in an attempt to retrieve itself from its deteriorating situation. its collusion with israel has grown from secret to open contacts, and the level has been elevated from "non-governmental" to official. in the arab world, it is doing its utmost to sow dissension, setting one state against another, inciting the different factions to killings among themselves and using the arabs to fight the arabs, so that it may exploit the chaos for infiltration, expansion and control. at the same time, it is resorting to the gunboat policy for political blackmail

and military threat. he said, "this shows full well that this superpower is the ferocious enemy of the palestinian and other arab peoples and the main source of a new world war."

"in order to extend active support and coordination to the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples," said lai ya-li, "the security council must rectify the most unjust stand towards the palestinian people it formerly adopted under superpower manipulation, unequivocally recognize the complete restoration to the palestinian people of their national rights free from external interference and recognize that the palestinian people are entitled to regain the above rights. the restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people is inseparable from the recovery of the lost arab territories. therefore, the security council must also enjoin israel to withdraw from all the illegally occupied territories, immediately and unconditionally, completely and not partially."

at today's meeting, soviet representative malik hurled slanders at china and tried his best to justify soviet actions in the middle east. his statement was refuted by chinese representative chou nam.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Hsu Yin-sheng Leaves Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 29, 1976)

hsu yin-sheng, vice-president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and asian vice-president of the international table tennis federation (i.t.t.f.), left here for home today after attending the i.t.t.f. council meeting.

he was seen off at the airport by kang chi-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia.

the i.t.t.f. council meeting was held from june 25 to 26 in the yugoslav coastal city of dubrovnik. presided over by i.t.t.f. chairman roy evans, the council meeting heard a report by chairman of the english table tennis association charles wyles on the preparatory work of the 34th world table tennis championships to be held in birmingham, britain, from march 26 to april 5 in 1977. the meeting also discussed activities on celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the i.t.t.f. and other problems.

during his stay in yugoslavia, hsu yin-sheng was accorded warm hospitality by yugoslav friends. secretary-general of the yugoslav table tennis association s. jeremic saw him off at the airport of dubrovnik.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Norwegian Paper Reports Soviet Plunder of Fishery Resources

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 29, 1976)

a norwegian press report draws special attention to the predatory operations of soviet trawlers in the coastal fishing grounds in north norway.

"aften posten" reported last week that approximately 300 huge factory trawlers from the soviet union and some other countries were swarming in the barents between finnmark and the bear island to the north of norway to plunder the fish stock there. some 100 other foreign trawlers were operating within 12 nautical miles off the coastline of finnmark and in other offshore breeding grounds of norway. still many others were found in the barents waters separating norway from the soviet union.

the paper says that within 200 nautical miles off the norwegian coasts lies the world's richest stock of norwegian arctic cod. the factory trawlers from the soviet union and other countries now operating in the barents have greatly exceeded the number set under international rules for limiting the cod catch there. they are all big vessels ranging from 1,000 to 7,000 tons in deadweight, and they violate international rules on the use of fishing tackle.

the soviet union is becoming relentless in its plunder of foreign fishery resources because it is suffering from grain shortage. it sets at naught all international rules limiting fish catches so as to procure maritime protein which it badly needs, the paper notes.

it quotes john davies, spokesman for the british trawlermen's association, as saying that the russians have undoubtedly overtrawled in the barents.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Subjective Idealist World Outlook

by

the Workers' Spare-Time Institute of Philosophy and Social Science of the Hungch'i Shipyard of Dairen and the CCP history research unit of the turbine workshop

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 28, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The proletariat wants to transform the world according to its own world outlook and the bourgeoisie also wants to transform the world according to its own world outlook." "(On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") A political line always takes a given world outlook and methodology as its philosophical base. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing "knows nothing of Marxism-Leninism and represents the bourgeoisie." On a series of important questions of principle in the socialist revolution, he betrays Marxism and stands the relationship between the subjective and the objective and between knowledge and practice on its head. He casts forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," pushes the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and takes the lead in whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. His endeavor is to transform the world according to the bourgeoisie stand and the subjective idealist world outlook, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. In our struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must further expose and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must further expose and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary essence in adhering to the subjective idealist world outlook and dig deep into the ideological origin of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Subjective idealist philosophy holds that the world is the product of man's subjective consciousness. The reactionary Confucianist Mencius of early Ch'in said, "All things are found in me." Wang Shou-jen of the Ming Dynasty said, "All things in the universe are things in my mind." All these are typical points of view of subjective idealism. Subjective idealism has always been the world outlook of the reactionary class and a reflection of the interests of the exploiting classes in philosophy. This is because all reactionary classes vainly attempt to arrest historical progress. They not only cannot correctly understand the developing and changing objective course of history, but on the other hand attempt to reverse the objective tendency of historical develpment with their subjective will to uphold the interests of the exploiting classes. With history goes forward, they call for regression, and when society develops they call for restoration. This kind of reactionary political attempt drives them into frenziedly advocating the idealist philosophy on the creation of the objective world by the subjective spirit. However, because they subjectively run counter to the developing and changing course of the objective material world, this determines that such world outlook is bound to go bankrupt completely.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a simon-pure subjective idealist. As he sees it, his subjective recognition is the objective reality, and his subjective will is the master of the objective world. He tries his utmost to negate the objective fact that there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society. He never refers to this key link of class struggle, and nonsensically says: "How can class struggle be discussed every day?" He ignores the objective facts and subjectively declares: "I don't believe that the veteran cadres would practice revisionism." He fundamentally disavows the necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution and cries: "Forget all those problems in the great cultural revolution. I fundamentally have no desire to think of them or refer to them. My memory is not good and I have forgotten all of them." This sinister talk by Teng Hsiao-p'ing vents his bitter hatred toward the great cultural revolution and vividly delineates the reactionary features of his subjective idealism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is in conformity with the trend of historical development and in correspondence with the demand of the proletariat and the broad masses. It is a great practice directly participated by hundreds of millions of the people for combating and preventing revisionism. During the great cultural revolution, we have destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and smashed the restorationist plot of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. There have emerged a large number of socialist new things, and through this great revolutionary practice, the broad masses of cadres and the people have strengthened their ability to discern and boycott the revisionist line, and raised their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The great historical achievements and fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution are objective realities and can never be obliterated at one stroke by Teng Hsiao-p'ing's subjective "forgetfulness."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing wildly advocates "forgetting" the great cultural revolution because this great revolutionary practice of the great cultural revolution is at variance with his volition for restoration and regression. He

attempts to make the objective world slip back, rehabilitate the shape of things before the great cultural revolution, fall in line with his subjective idealist "conventions," and meet his counter-revolutionary political need for restoring capitalism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing opposes the dialectical material theory of knowledge and advocates the subjective idealist theory of experience. He constantly brags that he has "experience," again and again clamors the dependence of this and that on "experience," and denounces the participant young cadres in the "three-in-one combination" as "fundamentally without experience." What kind of stuff is his so-called "experience" after all? Many facts in the history of philosophy show that under the name of "experience" is hidden the struggle between materialism and idealism in philosophy. Materialism holds that experience comes from the objective material world and is the reflection of objective existence. Idealism holds that experience is a subjective autogenous thing and the "reunity of perception." His revisionist "experiences" in chopping away cooperatives and in promoting worship of things foreign, blind faith in foreign powers, material incentives and profits in command do not come from the practice of socialist revolution and are much less any reflection of the socialist law of objective development. In the final analysis, these "experiences" of his are nothing more than things engendered from his subjective desire for restoration and regression.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing slanders the participant young cadres in the "three-in-one combination" as "fundamentally without experience." He denies that they have acquired lively experience in combating and preventing revisionism in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the great cultural revolution, and vainly attempts to obliterate the objective fact that the young cadres have fought their way out in the storms of the great cultural revolution. This has further exposed his subjective idealist world outlook. All this is determined by the political need of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Starting from his preconceived idealist fantasies, Teng bsiao-p'ing disavows not only objective existence but also objective truth, and he firmly stands for the subjective idealist concept of truth. He is especially enthusiastic about advertising that "white or black, any cat which catches mice is a good cat." He advocates that "so long as you are accused by others of restoration, you have done your work well." He also says that "White expertise is of advantage to the People's Republic of China." Through Teng Hsiao-p'ing's different kinds of absurd arguments, it can be clearly seen that his yardstick to distinguish between good and bad, right and wrong, or his conception of truth is actually the bourgeois pragmatic conception of truth--"what is useful is truth"--that is, the subjective idealist conception of truth.

Chairman Mao points out: "There is but one truth, and the question of whether or not one has arrived at it depends not on subjective boasting but on objective practice. The only yardstick of truth is the revolutionary practice of millions of people." ("On New Democracy") Millions of people enthusiastically cheer: "The great cultural revolution is fine indeed!" But Teng Hsiao-p'ing regards the great cultural revolution as "terrible." Teng Hsiao-p'ing denies that the revolutionary practice of the people is the

yardstick of truth and takes his own perception--which in the final analysis also means the interests and subjective desires of the new and old bourgeoisie inside the Party and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists he represents--as the criterion for judging truth. As he sees it, anything of advantage to these people and is in conformity with their subjective desires is truth, and anything which is not in line with their interests and desires is fallacious. This is the class content of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's subjective idealist conception of truth.

Subjective idealism inevitably leads to egotism which only acknowledges the existence of "self." Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a radical egotist. After he resumed work, he shouted at the top of his voice: "There are now in all fields the question of reorganization." According to what standards should things be "reorganized"? Everything should be reorganized according to old rules and regulations and according to his subjective desire for reversal of verdicts and restoration. Who should be depended upon to carry out such "reorganization"? Who else but "me"! "These old guards"--the unrepentant capitalist-roaders represented by him--should be depended upon to carry out such "reorganization." He analogized himself to the "home-going contingent." "With his heart steeled" and "risking his old life," he adopted the despicable means of rumor-mongering, sophistry, subjective inference, passing fish eyes for pearls, eclecticism and conciliation, and confounding right and wrong to cover up facts, befuddle people and carry out activities for reversal of verdicts and restoration. The stubbornness and frenziedness of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in resisting the objective laws of historical development bore some resemblance to the toughness of that diehard Confucius who "lived in the world today but was bent on following the ancient ways" and "tried to do things which he knew could not be done" and those diehards in history who insisted on turning back the wheel of history. They all proceeded from the stand of the reactionary class and the idealist world outlook, and as a result, they all ended in ignominious defeat without exception.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing has a profound class origin in stubbornly adhering to the subjective idealist world outlook. His world outlook has at all times been a bourgeois kingdom from the period of the democratic revolution when he was a fellow traveler of the Party to the period of the socialist revolution when he plays the role of an opponent and restorationist. Since the great cultural revolution, he has again and again refused to accept criticism and education by the Party and the masses. He refuses to repent and firmly adopts the subjective idealist view toward the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. With his hatred grown tenfold and his frenziedness grown a hundredfold, he has launched counter-attacks in revenge against the proletariat and the revolutionary people and maintained a state of acute class struggle toward the proletariat everywhere.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing has also an epistemological origin in adhering to the subjective idealist world outlook. At the time of criticizing the chieftains of the revisionist line within the Party, Chairman Mao pointed out that their world outlooks "are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice." ("On Practice") Teng Hsiao-p'ing's world outlook has likewise this characteristic. He has fundamentally betrayed a basic principle of Marxism--the people are the makers of history. He repudiates the decisive role played

by the revolutionary practice of the masses in the development of people's knowledge, and refuses to go deep into the midst of reality and the masses to learn from the people. He repudiates the guiding role played by Marxist-Leninist theory which reflects the objective laws governing the development of things in the transformation of the world outlook, and does not read. Because of this, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's subjective idealist world outlook not only has not been transformed, but also has become the ideological base of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program and line is in the final analysis a struggle which endeavors to decide whether the world should be transformed according to the proletarian world outlook or the bourgeois world outlook. In this struggle, we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions. We must study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Marxist philosophy, and some history of philosophy. We must master the dialectical relationship between the class struggle in the ideological sphere and the class struggle in the political sphere, and clearly understand the question that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. In the course of waging struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and of criticizing the bourgeois world outlook, we also must strive to reform our own world outlook and win new victories in the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

The "Hopes" of Restorationists Are Bound To Come to Nought

by

Hsin Pin (辛 斌)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1976)

"To get hold of the leading bodies first" is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's organizational measure for reversing verdicts and restoration. His so-called "selecting the good ones brings hope" is a statement based on his personal experience in carrying out counter-revolutionary political struggles.

There must be a purpose for "getting hold of the leading bodies"; and there must be a standard for "selecting the good ones." This applies to the proletariat as well as the bourgeoisie; but the purpose and standard of the two classes are completely different. To the proletariat, getting hold of the leading bodies means placing Party and state leading power firmly in the grip of the genuine Marxists, workers, and poor and lower-middle peasants. In bringing up and selecting people of talent, the proletariat must follow the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao. The leading bodies at all levels based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young set up during the great cultural revolution have created favorable conditions for bringing up millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and have shown great promise.

What is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's purpose in "getting hold of the leading bodies"? A look at his standard in "selecting the good ones" will give us a true picture. Look, he wants to "give suitable posts" to those unrepentant capitalist-roaders who are discontent with the great cultural revolution and especially to give important posts to those who "are not afraid of being toppled a second time." He says that those bourgeois "authorities" taking the white-and-expert road "should be cherished and praised." He even wants to retain within the Party those renegades and enemy agents already ferreted out during the great cultural revolution. On the other hand, he gnashes his teeth and attacks the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young as "three piece-togethers" and "three sources of friction." He abuses the revolutionary leading cadres as "not knowing the ropes on the one hand and not enthusiastic on the other," and slanders those new cadres promoted from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants as "ineffective in general." In one word, he wishes that he could topple by abuse and repudiate all the old, middle-aged and young cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. How obvious are Teng Hsiao-p'ing's love and hatred!

By "getting hold of the leading bodies first," Teng Hsiao-p'ing's first desire is to piece together a "home-going contingent" so that he could realize his political program and political line for reversing verdicts and restoration, and attain his criminal goal of usurping leadership in the Party, seizing power and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore,

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's saying that "selecting the good ones brings hope" should be read as "selecting the good ones brings hope to capitalist restoration."

Nevertheless, history always ruthlessly makes a mockery of those restorationists who go against the tide. Liu Shao-ch'i tried his utmost to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn confederates, Lin Piao painstakingly carried out his counter-revolutionary organizational line and Teng Hsiao-p'ing indiscriminately mustered forces for reversing verdicts and restoration. They all desperately tried to "get hold of leading bodies first," and thought that this "willl bring hopes." But in no time their "hopes" for restoration were swiftly shattered and they themselves were even spurned by the people. Why? Because they represented the interests of the minority of the bourgeoisie, went against the tide of history and ran counter to the interests of the proletariat and laboring people who made up the great majority of the population. The hundreds of millions of people who want revolution and progress will never allow these revisionist big shots to turn back the wheel of history. They will wage resolute struggle against them,and sweep all these political representatives of the reactionary class on the decline onto the garbage pile of history.

"Only the newly emerging proletariat has a future." (Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. IV, p. 151) The proletariat is the most progressive class in history, which is confident of victory and is pushing forward the wheel of history. The bright hopes always belong to the proletariat!

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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

On the Distortion of Revolutionaries by Water Margin

by

Fu Chi-fu (傅继馥)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 29, 1976)

How does this volume of teaching material by negative example which propagates capitulationism distort the revolutionaries? How are we going to find out from the distorted images the essential characteristics of the revolutionaries? This is a rather complicated question in the criticism and discussion of Water Margin. We should, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, expose the distortions made by its author, affirm the essential characteristics of the revolutionaries and "show again those stupid but stubborn and tenacious images in the great peasant war." (Engels: "German Peasant War," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. VII, p. 385) This is very essential to drawing a clear line of demarcation in principle between the peasantry and the landlord class and between the revolutionary line and the capitulationist line, and summing up historical lessons for our reference today.

(I)

The main tendency of Water Margin is to oppose corrupt officials only but not the emperor and to propagate capitulationism. The characters representing various political factions in the book are all arranged to embody this main tendency from different sides. Such revolutionaries as Ch'ao Kai, Li K'uei, Wu Yung, Juan the Second, Juan the Fifth, Juan the Seventh and Fang La are all placed by the author in contrast to the capitulationists and wilfully disparaged and distorted.

The Water Margin portrays the outbreak of a peasant uprising, but it attributes the cause of "good men being required to submit to false and evil men, and Heaven sending the baneful stars to visit earth" and to the personal ambition of the insurgent leader for the crown, and hence obliterates the true cause of the peasant uprising--the protracted and ruthless oppression of the peasants by the landlords. When Ch'ao Kai sets fire to the manors and resolutely takes the road of the revolutionary peasant war as the raging fire reddens the dark sky, the author with an ulterior object in view makes the insurgent heroes sing: "Let us first cut off Inspector Ho T'ao's head, and go to the capital to offer it to our sovereign." He attempts to use the hackneyed tune of class cooperation to confound the martial rhythm of class struggle.

The Water Margin portrays certain behaviors of the Liangshan revolutionaries against the emperor, but makes every effort to disparage and distort same. "We want to be the rival of the great Sung Emperor!" This should be a declaration of principle of the Liangshan uprising and a summons to arms with its thunderous voice heard in all parts of the land. However,

it is presented as the outburst by a minor leader called Chu Kuei in "the slaughter house" under fortuitous circumstances. "Carry the war to the Eastern Capital and seize the throne from that bird!" This signifies the overthrow of the great Sung emperor and seizure of nationwide political power with revolutionary violence, and should be the militant program embodying a declaration of principle. However, under the author's pen, it appears that only Li K'uei wants to install another feudal emperor so that he may become a general and enjoy life in the Eastern Capital. Following this, through Tai Tsung's upbraiding and "the laughters of many brave men," this strongest note of the revolutionaries of Liangshan is disparaged as a "delirium." Afterward, whenever Li K'uei reiterates his demand for opposing the emperor, he would be jeered at and ridiculed by the author like all opportunists who attempt to write off class struggle. They always depict our "revolution, revolutionary methods of struggle, revolutionary slogans, and revolutionary traditions as something base, primitive, naive, elemental, mad, etc., ... even criminal." (Lenin, "Against Boycott," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 731)

In the scene of "the heroes of Liangshanpo electing Ch'ao Kai as their chieftain," a leader is elected in the stronghold, the situation is under control, and it should be the time the great plan of Liangshan is about to be made public to the whole country. But through the lips of Lin Ch'ung, the author tries to set "removing the evil ministers close to the emperor" as the finishing line of the uprising. Moreover, the author only permits Ch'ao Kai, the chieftain of the stronghold, to put forward a vague and incomplete slogan, "With united effort band together for justice."

In history, the insurgent peasants of Northern Sung had clearly written the slogan of "levelling poverty and wealth" and the demand for "equality" in bold letters on their battle standards, thus clearly expressing the most revolutionary idea of the peasant movement--the idea of equality. They no longer merely opposed a certain emperor of the time but pointed the spearhead at the rights of the feudal emperor founded on the feudal exploitation system. In the Water Margin, however, the level of the struggle of the Liangshan uprising is not only protrayed as a major regression in comparison with the peasant uprisings of Northern Sung in history, but also most despicably distorted.

The Water Margin writes about the struggle of the Liangshan revolutionaries against the offer of amnesty and enlistment, but the struggle is described as so unjustifiable and ineffective that it is doomed to failure. Sung Chiang changes the name of "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" into "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" and declares his loyalty to the feudal dynasty, thus signifying the all-round alteration of the revolutionary line. However, the brave men of Liangshan are described as "all are happy and pleading their allegiance." At the Chrysanthemum Meeting, Sung Chiang arbitrarily calls for adopting the proposal to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment, which is a question that will determine whether the Liangshan ranks will fight or capitulate, survive or perish. According to the law of class struggle, a violent struggle should erupt on the spot. However, the author hypocritically retains the acuteness of the form of struggle by writing about Li K'uei upsetting and smashing the table with a single knick, but tries

his utmost to obliterate the irreconcilable nature of the content of class struggle. After Sung Chiang uses both persuasion and force to preach "the advantages of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment," the author irrationally uses the sentence "all express their gratitude" to bring the matter to a hasty end, thus greatly dampening the morale of the revolutionaries.

The most serious and contemptible distortion of the Liangshan revolutionaries by the Water Margin is none other than the arbitrary inclusion of the revolutionaries into the ranks of vassals who after accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment go off to fight Fang La. Li K'uei and others give a good account of themselves in the series of struggles against the emperor and the offer of amnesty and enlistment, and they are unwilling to capitulate. Chapter 82, "Sung Chiang and His Men Accept the Offer of Amnesty and Enlistment," comes closely after the two struggles against capitulationism, and with the cries of the revolutionaries who are unwilling to capitulate still echoing in the valleys of Liangshan, how could it be possible for them to suddenly "fall on their knees together to receive the imperial edict?" Since before joining the revolution, the Juan brothers had categorically refused to "go to Liangshanpo to capture this band of brigands," how could they willingly turn themselves into government troops and pride themselves on massacring fellow insurgents after the long life-and-death struggle against the government troops? The plot of the revolutionaries accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and going off to fight Fang La is basically in contravention of the logic governing the ideological development of the characters and the class nature of the peasant insurgents, and is entirely a calumny arbitrarily imposed by the author for publicizing capitulationism and class cooperation.

The distortion of the revolutionaries by the Water Margin is specific down to partiality for each character out of the political need to bring out by contrast Sung Chiang from all sides.

Fang La "adopts the title of a kingdom" and persevers in class struggle, with the banner of the peasant uprising always preserving its revolutionary brilliance even after countless battles. His men sharply expose the renegade character of Sung Chiang and company: "Instead of scheming for supremacy, they capitualte to the tyrannical and muddle-headed monarch and make war against our country." The Water Margin portrays Fang La and Sung Chiang as the two extremes of "virtue" and "vice": Sung Chiang who does not oppose the emperor and who suppresses the revolution stands for the extreme of "virtue"; Fang La who opposes the emperor and who would rather die than to submit stands for the extreme of "vice." Sung Chiang who "disembowels the peasant insurgents, rips out their hearts and offers their blood in sacrifice" shows the ugly features of the capitulationists who join the "home-going contingent" in carrying out frenzied attack in revenge against the revolutionaries.

Hitherto, as the capitulationists carry out the sanguinary massacre of the revolutionaries, they invariably create counter-revolutionary public opinion at the same time to wilfully distort and vilify them. The author of the Water Margin is even more devious and artful in this respect. "It is truly a case of taking three inches of the intestine and twisting it about to a degree that the spirits could do no better before committing it to writing." Therefore, he is quite capable of throwing dust in the eyes of the readers.

Ch'ao Kai, the leader of the Liangshan uprising, is excluded from the 108 people. The moment Sung Chiang takes the stage, he tries to win fame by cheating the world through setting Ch'ao Kai free on selfish ground. The author makes use of this to concoct the lie that Sung Chiang is "the benefactor of Liang" so as to make the readers believe that Sung Chiang is actually the founder of the Liangshan cause. The moment Sung Chiang comes to the mountain,the author immediately elbows Ch'ao Kai aside and leaves him with nothing to do, but places Sung Chiang in the central position and makes him prominent everywhere, as though everybody inside and outside the mountain stronghold knows only of Sung Chiang but not Ch'ao Kai. When Ch'ao Kai's increasing awareness of Sung Chiang's intrigue to usurp power is vaguely touched upon, the author conveniently arranges "an early death for him." Even the death of Ch'ao Kai is described as the result of his stubbornness and refusal to listen to good advice, in an attempt to distort Ch'ao Kai's dedication to the revolution as a fault of his own. The sinister motive of rejecting Ch'ao Kai and praising Sung Chiang is to repudiate the revolutionary leader and play up the capitulationist chieftain.

Under the pen of the author of Water Margin, Li K'uei, the representative figure of the Liangshan revolutionaries, is distorted as a "born killer" and "an evil star." The rashness of Li K'uei objectively reflects certain characteristics of the revolutionary peasants, mainly his cyclone-like militant spirit against the dark forces, and at the same time also his thoughtlessness in struggle without paying attention to strategy. The author wilfully exaggerates the latter even to the extent of smearing him as a man-eating savage, so as to bring out by contrast Sung Chiang's "not committing atrocities" and "not harming law-abiding people," and to fabricate rumors about the dreadful cruelty of the revolutionaries and the benevolence and kindness of the capitulationists.

Another tactic of the author to distort Li K'uei is to first praise and then repress him and to openly extol but secretly disparage him. The account of Li K'uei bearing the road is most representative. Because Sung Chiang goes to Li Shih-shih's house to beg for her assistance in procuring an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court, Li K'uei sets fire to the courtesan's house, and creates a disturbance in the Eastern Capital. He even cuts down the apricot-yellow flag bearing the words "carrying out the will of heaven" and also tries to kill Sung Chiang. Objectively speaking, this is actually a struggle against the offer of amnesty and enlistment. However, the author distorts this as a farce due to Li K'uei's rashness and credulity and his mistaking Sung Chiang to be a debauchee, in order to bring out by contrast Sung Chiang's "uprightness." After writing about Li K'uei's violent behavior in opposing the emperor and capitulation, the author also portrays his willingness to allow himself to be poisoned to death by Sung Chiang without resentment and uses this to bring out by contrast how popular the capitulationist line is, and its ability to destroy treachery in the mind."

The Water Margin writes about the wisdom of Wu Yung but tries hard to restrict that to his ability to direct military operations. In this way, its writing about Wu Yung's "knowledge of military strategy and tactics and skill at exploiting military opportunities" is actually for bringing out by

contrast Sung Chiang's knowledge of people and his ability to make good use of them. Finally it tells that when this Clever Star, whose ability and wisdom are far superior to others, learns of Sung Chiang's death, he becomes so upset with grief that he loses the will to live and hangs himself by the side of Sung Chiang's grave. It thus embellishes the spiritual power of Sung Chiang's "loyalty and justice" with profound writing in a roundabout way.

(II)

A bad book cannot portray good people properly, but if it supplies valuable materials, we can detect the good people from it. Lenin once called a collection of short stories written by a "white guard angry almost to the point of insanity" "a brilliant book." Although the author used "plenty of abusive language" against the revolution, he devoted most chapters to the portrayal of characters representative of old Russia, was "most familiar with their conditions and gave them a life-like portrayal." ("A Brilliant Book," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 102-103) Materials were thus supplied for the workers and peasants to draw their own conclusion.

Because there have always been two schools of counter-revolutionary views in the feudal ruling class, with one favoring pacification and the other suppression toward peasant uprisings, the author of the Water Margin "considers it necessary and practical to reveal publicly some (but not all) of their counter-revolutionary doings in order to argue with opponents in their own camp as to which kind of counter-revolutionary is more clever." (Chairman Mao: "Why It Is Necessary To Discuss the White Paper") For the sake of advocating that "conciliation is superior to war," as the author holds that the Liangshan band as a whole "is superior to those officials in the court who deceive the emperor and suppress the people" and the offer of amnesty and enlistment "will provide the imperialist household with capable people," he cannot portray them as commonplace people. As the author wants to use the secret release of Ch'ao Kai to reveal Sung Chiang's "generosity and chivalry," he cannot but portray Ch'ao Kai as a frivolous person not worthy of attention. The author plans the Liangshan revolutionaries according to the main trend of the book and attempts to affirm the significance of their opposing corrupt officials only, negate the significance of their opposing the emperor and capitulation. Finally, he affirms the significance of their accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and going off to fight Fang La, and sends all of them to the "Temple of Pacification and Loyalty." Although this wishful thinking is wonderful, yet the characters are after all not puppets who could be moved about at will, and they have their own logic ideological development. Anyone who tries to describe light as darkness or fallacy as truth will make laborious pretensions without contributing anything, and flaws will appear in great numbers. As there are flaws, how could the soaring mettle of the revolutionaries be covered up!

The Water Margin can provide us with valuable materials because there have been in circulation for a long time stories of the Liangshan uprising which reflect on the one hand the truthful description of the revolutionaries by the people, and on the other hand, the malicious distortion by the landlord class and its spokesmen. Although the Water Margin is a concentrated expression of malicious distortion, it nevertheless also retains

and makes use of some of the plots and materials from the folkstales, such as the capture of the birthday presents by wits, the three attacks against the Chu family village, some stories about Li K'uei, Wu Sung killing the tiger, etc. At first, the author tries to cover up his general reactionary tendency with partial truth, but the objective result is that these story plots have brought out more vividly the images of the Liangshan revolutionaries and preserved some useful materials. Otherwise, the reactionary author would never understand the spiritual quality of the revolutionaries, and apart from slandering them with vicious and evil words, even if he turned his face toward the wall for nine years or racked his brain for ten years, he would not be able to "become most familiar with their conditions and give them a life-like portrayal."

"Wonderful essays are appreciated by all and doubtful points are analyzed together." The Water Margin is wonderful in that it displays the signboard of sympathy for peasant uprising to oppose the peasant uprising, and assumes the posture of affirming the revolutionaries to write a novel for distorting the revolutionaries. Covering malicious slanders with hypocritical sympathy and adulterating the author's erroneous subjective appraisals with valuable objective materials, the distorted portrayal of the images of the characters imposed by the author out of his class prejudices, is entangled with the historical limitations of the peasants of ancient times, and doubtful points are found everywhere. However, so long as we adhere to the Marxist theory of class struggle, follow Chairman Mao's important instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, eliminate the false and retain the true, and proceed from the inside to the outside, we shall be able to see through the false images and recognize the essential characteristics of the revolutionaries.

We should analyze and criticize the distortions made by the author of Water Margin, but also could only limit the target of our analysis to the materials supplied by the novel. If we depart from these materials, subjectively enhance at will the images of the Liangshan revolutionaries and hold that they have fully embodied the revolutionary spirit of peasant uprisings in feudal society, we might jump to the wrong conclusion that a bad book can also properly portray good people. What refer to as the two-line struggle of Liangshan is derived from an analysis of the objective class content embodied in the materials, but we do not say that there is subjectively such conscious knowledge among the Liangshan revolutionaries. It is precisely in this sense that the criticism of Water Margin will help all people recognize capitulationists, and this will play an important role in our great struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Adhere to the Orientation of "the School Is a Factory and the Factory Is Also a School"

by

the CCP Committee of the Talien Engineering College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 14, 1976)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "education must be revolutionized," our Talien Engineering College and the Talien Hungch'i Shipyard have, on the basis of the long-term connection between the shipyard and the college, worked in collaboration in 1974 to conduct schooling. At present, a new system of schooling has been inaugurated in 21 engineering specialties in the whole college. By wholeheartedly relying on the working people in running the school, we have further established proletarian superiority in school education, and this will be conducive to transforming the colleges of sciences and engineering, enable the revolution in education to advance along the orientation of "the school is a factory and the factory is also a school" indicated by Chairman Mao, and bring up workers with both socialist consciousness and culture on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements.

(I)

Our basic object in implementing collaboration between the shipyard and college in running the school is to establish proletarian superiority in running the school to wholeheartedly rely on the broad masses of working people to firmly occupy the battlefront of the colleges of sciences and engineering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and to completely transform the colleges into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out: "Transforming the school is a difficult thing." ("Speech at the 2nd All-Russian Conference of Teachers of Internationalism," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 387) The difficulty lies in the fact that the school has been for centuries the hereditary domain of the exploiting classes and there the pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism has been deep-seated.

The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything," a worker-army propaganda team moved into the school, thus smashing the domination of bourgeois intellectuals over the school and established working-class leadership in the school. However, the struggle for leadership of education between the proletariat and the bourgeois was not over. The bourgeoisie on the one hand attacked the working people for "not understanding education" and "unable to manage the classroom" and on the other hand, used the tactics of "intellectual culture comes first" to interfere with the orientation of the revolution in education. Thus affected, some of the specialties or classes, under the pretext of selecting "typical products" and "typical tasks," sent their

teachers and students everywhere and regarded going down to factories and worksite purely as a means of pursuing knowledge and verifying theory.

Is the basic object of conducting open-door education purely a question of solving the relations between theory and practice? No. The basic object is to strengthen working-class leaderhsip, to run the school in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and to carry out a radical reform in the old educational system.

On the basis of this knowledge, the Party committees of the shipyard and the college decided to permanently link up the hull specialty of the shipbuilding department of our college with the hull workshop of the Hungch'i Shipyard. The specialty took the workshop as its May 7 plant and an extramural teaching base, and the workshop took the specialty as its own school. They set up a three-in-one leadership group participated in by workers, cadres, teachers and students and with workers as the mainstay. The prospectus of teaching, the political and ideological work and the content and method of teaching were all discussed, determined and implemented by the masses organized by the three-in-one leadership group. The shipyard and the college also formed ties for exchange of cadres.

The cadres sent by the shipyard have high awareness of the line and rich practical experience and do not hold any old convention. They play an important role in the revolution in education. The workshop has also picked more than 40 outstanding workers to serve as part-time teachers. In this way, the broad masses of working people have truly become the main force of the revolution in education, and education is solidly placed under working-class leadership, management and supervision.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Proceeding from his object of restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, frenziedly opposed working-class leadership. He said: "Reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." This proves that the bourgeoisie is not reconciled to its defeat and the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. Our practice of collaboration between the shipyard and the college in conducting schooling and our efforts to place the leadership power of the college more firmly in the hands of the working class and the broad masses of workers and peasants are a strong and effective measure for guarding against capitalist restoration.

(II)

The successors of which class should our college bring up? This is where the important difference between the two educational lines lies. The bourgeoisie makes use of the college to bring up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats. We of the proletariat use the college to bring up workers with both socialist consciousness and culture and staunch fighters for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Before the great cultural revolution, the old Talien Engineering College had the beautiful name of the "cradle of red engineers." As a result, many students became muddle-headed politically in this cradle, and their minds were filled with the ideas of bourgeois right. They sought personal fame. Though they studied engineering, they knew nothing about engineering. This was the "White-and-expert" road advocated both in the past and at present by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. Should this kind of harmful thing be cherished and praised?

The practice of collaboration between our college and the shipyard in conducting schooling is for working against the revisionist educational line which had been in practice for seventeen years and for struggling against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The Party committees of our shipyard and college attach primary importance to educating the students with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and transforming the thinking of the students, and list class struggle as a principal subject of study. The first lesson for students entering the shipyard is to ask the cadres and old workers about the history of class struggle during the building of the shipyard. The shipyard also taught the students lessons on "The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and "learning from Tach'ing in industry," telling them to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party and run socialist enterprise properly. While at the shipyard, the Party and CYL members among the students live an organized life together with the Party and CYL members of the workshop. The students and the workers together study political theory, take part in the activities of the worker-theorist ranks, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie and carry out social investigations. The students are assigned to specified squads, assigned with specified tasks and assigned to learn from specified workers, so that they can persevere in taking part in productive labor and maintain the characteristics of the workers and peasants. The purpose of bringing up worker-peasant-soldier students in this way is to make them acquire a higher awareness of class struggle and the two-ine struggle and deem it the greatest honor to become a common worker.

In the practice of collaboration between the shipyard and the college in conducting schooling, we implement the three-in-one combination of teaching-learning, productive labor and scientific research, and reform the content and method of teaching on the basis of the Marxist epistemology of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge." Take the hull specialty for example. The three-year course of teaching is arranged in the following manner. In the first year, the students take part in the whole process of construction from the layout and the choice of material to the assembly, and study ship structure, the shipbuilding technology and such relevant basic theoretical knowledge as mathematics and mechanics in conjunction with productive labor. In the second year, they take part in the whole process of the design of a vessel, and at the same time, study the courses concerning the principle of shipbuilding and the design of the hull. In the third year, they take part in technical innovation and scientific research work, study the courses of mechanical and electrical engineering, etc., and carry out integrated training. In the words of the worker-comrades: "We first build a ship, then design a ship, and lastly

carry out technical transformation." In the three years of study the students spend about two years' time on study and practice in the shipyard.

In conducting schooling on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, the worker-peasant-soldier students receive assistance and education from the broad masses of workers, perseveringly place proletarian politics in command, and diligently study scientific knowledge for the revolution. They quickly heighten their political awareness and learn practical skills. The 722 worker-peasant-soldier students who graduated from our college last year have integrated themselves with the workers and peasants, and under the guidance of their teachers, shouldered and fulfilled more than 150 new items of scientific research and technical innovations assigned by the CCP Central Committee and relevant local departments. Eleven of these items have filled the blanks in the sphere of China's engineering technology and won praises from the Party committee of the shipyard. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, disparaged the worker-peasant-soldier students, saying: "They do not study." "How can they scale the high summit? They can't even scale a middle-level summit. The scaling of a low-level summit is also debatable." The "high summit" publicized by him means "up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag," and is the quagmire and trap of capitalism. This road has long been rejected by the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students.

(III)

The practice of collaboration between our shipyard and college in conducting schooling is for closely linking up the various specialties of the engineering college with factories and plants in allied fields. The moving of agricultural colleges to the countryside has closely linked the agricultural colleges with the farms. Running engineering specialties in factories and plants will integrate engineering colleges with factories and plants. This actually is as clear as crystal. However, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party nonsensically said: This gives rise to the "danger" of "lowering the educational level of modernization as a whole." What kind of stuff is this "educational level of modernization" they advertise?

Before the great cultural revolution the old Talien Engineering College copied and brought in the Soviet revisionist system lock, stock and barrel, and made every effort in pursuit of "tranquil campus, tall buildings, rich collection of books and congregation of professors." The teachers and students were all confined in the tall buildings and the secluded campus. They practiced water conservation on the blackboard and built ships in the classroom. Because the orientation was incorrect, no matter how much learning they might acquire, it still was not of much use.

What is there to be advertised about this kind of educational level? The college we run must not blindly follow this pattern. Genuine ability is obtained not in school but in productive practice.

The antagonism between mental labor and physical labor has been caused by class differentiation and the system of exploitation over the past several thousand years. Since the seizure of political power by the proletariat, cultural education has become an instrument of the working people in

their struggle for emancipation. The practice of collbboration between our shipyard and college in conducting schooling is a further step to promote the integration of revolutionary teachers and students with the workers and peasants and the linking of education with the great revolutionary movements so that more workers and peasants can master scientific knowledge and culture and advance in the orientation of "the school is a factory and the factory is also a school," so that the process of making manual workers learn knowledge and intellectuals participate in manual labor may be quickened, and so that the distant ideal of ultimately eliminating the three major differences and realizing communism can be achieved.

The practice of collaboration between the shipyard and college in conducting schooling can speed up the building of a mighty contingent of Red-and-expert proletarian intellectuals. Under the excellent situation of speedy development in socialist revolution and construction, ordinary courses of study run by engineering colleges can no longer satisfy the demand of the current situation. Colleges must help factories run properly July 21 workers' colleges, varius short-term training classes and spare-time and correspondence courses so that the broad masses of workers and peasants can master scientific and cultural knowledge as quickly as possible. We have brought specialties to the shipyard so that a single specialty can set the pace for the workers' spare-time education of one or two plants. A network of scientific and technical education has already been set up by over 20 specialties in the whole college.

Last year, our college conducted more than 180 short-term training classes for relevant factories and workshops and for rural counties and communes and trained more than 18,000 hardcores in industrial and agricultural production. Various factories and mines took advantage of the condition of teachers and teaching materials supplied by the college to work out a plan for university education for their own units.

In the course of the practice of collaboration between the shipyard and college in conducting schooling, we have also directed the teachers and students to take the key problems appearing in production as the main content of teaching and scientific research and organized the teachers and students and the workers to tackle problems together and to serve socialist construction directly. In last year alone, the "three-in-one combination" groups consisting of teachers and students of our college, the workers of relevant factories and mines and technicians together shouldered more than 200 items of technical innovations and scientific research. For the sake of quickly transforming the features of the ports in our country and promoting the development of the national economy and foreign trade, some teachers and students from the departments of water conservation, mathematics and mechanics, radio technology and machine building in our college have integrated themselves with the workers and technicians to shoulder and accomplish the whole task of designing a deep-water pier from site selection and surveying to planning and construction. The successful design and construction of the wholly-welded 100-meter steel loading pier of a big span is the first of its kind in the history of bridge building in China. The participation of the teachers and students of our college in the design and construction of a project so big in scale and involving such complicated techniques is unprecedented in the 26 years since the founding of the college.

The practice of collaboration between the shipyard and college in conducting schooling fully reveals the strong vitality and bright future of this new thing emerging in the revolution in education. The proletarian revolution in education is forging ahead spectacularly. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's vain attempt to stop the course of the revolutionary torrent can only be a pipedream. "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." In the course of thoroughly criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and in the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must even more resolutely advance along the orientation of "the school is a factory and the factory is also a school," overcome difficulties, struggle energetically, and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

* * *

PARTY CADRES

43,000 New Party Cadres in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

more than 43,000 party members among workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have been promoted to leading posts at various levels in peking since the great proletarian cultural revolution started ten years ago.

taking class struggle as the key link, they work in close cooperation with the older cadres to lead the masses in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

an overwhelming majority of the new cadres have distinguished themselves in the great cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct decisions of the cultural revolution.

since they took up leading posts, they have paid great attention to matters concerning the political line and worked untiringly to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

jung yung-lin, a red guard in the early days of the cultural revolution, is now deputy secretary of the tsinghua university party committee. guided by chairman mao's important instructions and under the leadership of the party committee, he took the lead in launching fierce attacks on teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt.

most of the leading members of the peking city committee of the chinese communist youth league are former red guards. they have organized many criticism meetings and forums on marxist study in the current struggle.

many new party cadres were at the head of the militia which helped smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square early in april. they heroically fought the handful of counter-revolutionary rioters in defence of chairman mao and the party central committee.

peking's newly promoted party cadres have retained the fine qualities of the working people. seeking neither fame nor other personal gain, they make conscientious efforts to remould their world outlook and serve the people wholeheartedly.

an example is yen fu-hai, a loading worker who now serves as standing committee member of the peking municipal communications bureau party committee. he still takes a regular part in collective productive labour at the grass-roots level and shares weal and woe with the workers.

when the bureau was given the assignment of transporting a 300-ton piece of equipment from tientsin to the peking general petro-chemical works early this year, yen fu-hai led other cadres in joining the workers in physical labour and sharing daily meals and living quarters with the workers. in charge of the work, he and other cadres learned from the workers and the task was successfully accomplished.

hsiao chang-hsing, a new cadre and deputy secretary of the huaijou county party committee, still spends most of his time working alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants. he works on water conservancy projects, terraces hill slopes, paves roads, plants trees and does many other jobs and gives up most of his holidays and rest days.

returning to his home village from the county seat when he was off duty one day, hsiao chang-hsing found the villagers busy drying the newly harvested wheat in the sun. without going home, he joined them in the work. when he was on home leave during the lunar new year, he joined the villagers in collecting manure from pigsties. the poor and lower-middle peasants say that they welcome party secretaries like hsiao chang-hsing.

teng hsiao-ping is opposed to new socialist things that are conducive to restricting bourgeois right because he wants to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party. peking's new party cadres, on the other hand, give enthusiastic support to new socialist things in a tit-for-tat struggle against teng hsiao-ping.

an example is pan wan-sheng, a young cadre who was elected party committee secretary of the peking building construction mechanization company in 1974. he consciously relies on the working class in running the enterprise and gives enthusiastic support to worker participation in management. the party committee leads the cadres in criticizing teng hsiao-ping's absurdity that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is only relative." the company has set up organizations at all levels for workers to participate in management. as a result, the masses have shown soaring working enthusiasm as masters of the enterprise and the company has made big progress in revolution and production.

peking's new party cadres conscientiously study works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and arm

themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they have heightened their awareness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. despite their busy work, many new cadres give first place to study.

chia teh-chin, a clerk behind the counter, now serves as a standing committee member of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking friendship department store. in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, she organized a sparetime study course among the younger sales clerks at the store. for several years now without interruption, the group studies works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. she was elected to the leading post last october. since then, she has studied more conscientiously than before. following her example, all the staff members at the store are studying revolutionary theory assiduously.

Veteran Cadre Shows Soaring Revolutionary Zeal

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jul. 2, 1976)

wang yu-hsi, party committee secretary of the tungling metal mines shaft and gallery building company in east china's anhwei province, puts in more than 200 workdays every year doing physical labour alongside the workers underground and on the surface.

workers describe him as a veteran cadre who shows soaring revolutionary zeal.

in daily life, too, wang yu-hsi identifies himself with the worker masses. he has his meals with the workers in the canteen, and sleeps in a worksite shed. meeting him for the first time, no visitor would be aware of his leading position in the company.

wang yu-hsi says: "we party and government cadres are ordinary workers and not overlords who ride on the backs of the people. cadre participation in labour is a basic measure for the cadres to forge close links with the masses. it is a basic measure for overcoming bureaucracy, restricting bourgeois right, combating and preventing revisionism."

with wang yu-hsi taking the lead, all cadres on the company's party committee are taking part in collective productive labour as a system. they put in more than 100 workdays every year on the average.

wang yu-hsi joined the revolutionary ranks more than 30 years ago. in the war years, he was cited for meritorious services nine times. he was demobilized in 1954 and appointed assistant manager of the company.

showing influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the cultural revolution, wang yu-hsi committed the error of relying on bourgeois "specialists" and technical "authorities" in running the enterprise, instead of on the working class. for this, he was criticized by the workers earlier in the cultural revolution. with the help of the workers wang yu-hsi realized that he had been wrong. he took an active part in criticizing revisionism. when the workers later elected a leading body of old, middle-age and young people, wang yu-hsi was a unanimous choice.

"before the cultural revolution, i did only sedentary work. i looked down upon the masses and acted like an overlord. it was inevitable that i should make errors," wang yu-hsi said, adding "the cultural revolution was an education to me. it tempered me and gave me added strength for doing revolutionary work."

since being elected to the leading body, wang yu-hsi has shown his faith in the masses and relied on them. when there is heavy or dirty work to be done, he always takes the lead in doing it.

when wang yu-hsi and a group of workers were working underground one day, subterranean water came gushing in and soon flooded the gallery they were working on. risking their lives, he and the workers waded across the 1,000 metres to the pit head to drain the water, so production could resume.

having fulfilled their fourth five-year plan last year, the workers of the company proposed further a production increase so as to set new records in tunneling footage. the party committee gave the proposal enthusiastic support. when the cadres discussed the matter, a few of them suggested monetary rewards as an encouragement to the workers. most of the cadres were against it, and stood for relying on the socialist enthusiasm and revolutionary consciousness of the workers. whether to promote production by proletarian politics or to stimulate production by material incentive was a matter concerning two different lines, they said. wang yu-hsi and the cadres studied chairman mao's teachings and criticized the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao. this study and criticism enabled the cadres to deepen their understanding before they reached a unanimous view.

the workers and cadres put forward the motto "contribute more to revolution and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." they worked hard and made technical

innovations, finally setting two new records. they beat the old one-way tunnelling record of 418 metres per month with a new record of 494.2 metres, and beat the old multi-direction tunnelling record of 404 metres with a new monthly record of 1010.5 metres.

upholding chairman mao's revolutionary line, wang yu-hsi works hard to bring into full play the workers' enthusiasm and creativity, thus enabling the company to make constant new progress in revolution and production.

the company has overfulfilled the state plan for five years running. it met the target for engineering work 71 days ahead of schedule and overfulfilled the plan by 41.8 per cent last year. it met the 1975 state target for all work 31 days ahead of schedule and overfulfilled the plan by 92 per cent. it overfulfilled the state production plan for the first half of 1976.
in terms of volume of engineering work and all work, the company has trebled its capacity compared with its pre-cultural revolution production. it has been cited as an outstanding unit of the anhwei province in the movement "in industry, learn from taching".

wang yu-hsi assiduously studies the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and applies these in remoulding his world outlook. he strives at all times to see to it that the company advances on the socialist road. the company now has more than 100 activists in the study of marxist-leninist theory and 75 sparetime study groups. in the past year it ran 280 study courses and called 370 meetings to criticize revisionism. the activists, members of study groups and those who attended the courses and meetings together wrote 50 articles criticizing revisionism.

NEW PARTY MEMBERS

New Party Members in Northeast China Industry City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 2, 1976)

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations at all levels in liaoning province, the main industrial base in northeast china, have admitted 170,000 new party members from among the workers. seventy percent of them are young people, 25 percent are women.

by the end of 1975, the percentage of party members in the total number of workers in industrial and communication enterprises had increased by around 30 percent as compared with 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution.

most of the new party members are advanced workers who have come forward in the great cultural revolution, in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. they have been tested and tempered in sharp class struggles and the struggles between the two lines. therefore, they have high consciousness in struggle and are imbued with the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide. since becoming party members, they have assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, consciously remoulded their world outlook and are always in the forefront in the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, fully playing their role as vanguards. in this way they have greatly strengthened the fighting strength of the party.

ting chi-tai, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the shenyang metallurgical plant, is a new party member. when the revolutionary storm of the cultural revolution started he immediately responded to the call of chairman mao by joining the other party members and people in criticizing the bourgeois reactionary line and opposing those party persons in authority following the capitalist road. since 1969 when he became a party member he has striven to meet the requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause set by chairman mao. in the past few years, he has read the four volumes of chairman mao's selected works, the "selected works of marx and engels", articles and passages from "selected works of lenin" and karl marx's "capital". the notes and articles he has written on his reading amount to 150,000 chinese characters. standing in the very forefront of the struggle against revisionism, he has this year written 15 criticism articles since

the start of the struggle against the right deviationist wind and has given 14 lectures on this subject to the cadres and workers of the factory.

wang chun-shao, deputy party secretary of the kungchangling iron mine belonging to the anshan iron and steel company is also an outstanding worker who has qualified as a party member through class struggle. early in the great cultural revolution, he revolted with other workers against liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters to firmly safeguard chairman mao's revolutionary line. since becoming a party member in 1973, he has fought against the revisionist line and opposed unreasonable regulations in the management of the enterprise. with the party committee's support, he has organized a cooperative team of 19 party members and a number of non-party workers who are operators of electric drills, shovels and truck drivers. they closely cooperate with each other interchanging jobs when the need arises, thus breaking the old system of division of labour. since then they have overfulfilled their production target every month for the last two years. under the spur of the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind this year, they overfulfilled the yearly production target in five months and are now working to fulfill another year's target within this year to achieve outstanding successes in grasping revolution and promoting production. this is the best way to beat back the right deviationist wind, they say.

according to surveys made in major industrial cities like shenyang, luta and yingkou, more than ninety percent of the party members admitted since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution are members of spare-time marxist-leninist study groups and are vanguards in class struggle, the struggle in production and scientific experiment.

three new party members and ten other worker theoretical activists of the talien steel plant took part in annotating the chinese translation of the fourth volume of lenin's selected works. after assiduously studying lenin's article "once again on the trade unions, the current situation and the mistakes of trotsky and bukharin" as early as last july and august they had discerned that teng hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" meant using eclecticism to equate politics and economics and was cut from the same cloth of bukharin's eclecticism. they analysed its reactionary nature and penetratingly criticized teng hsiao-ping's trickery in pretending that eclecticism was dialectical materialism.

all the party capitalist roaders, from liu shao-chi and lin piao to teng hsiao-ping, have pushed the revisionist line in party building and opposed admitting advanced workers into the party. this is part of the criminal aim to turn a marxist-leninist party into a revisionist party.

party organizations in liaoning province have criticized the revisionist line on party building. they run study classes to educate worker-activists who have emerged in the cultural revolution in marxism-leninism, the party's basic line, the nature, theoretical basis and basic programme of the party and the requirements, rights and obligations of party membership. this has helped worker-activists raise their political consciousness and helped make them into advanced elements of the proletariat in reality as well as name. the party committee of the anshan iron and steel company itself held more than 700 study classes last year with a total attendence of 11,500.

MINORITY CADRES

Minority Cadres Trained in South China

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 1, 1976)

in the past decade a large number of minority cadres have been trained in the tu-an autonomous county of yao nationality of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. now among every 100 cadres in the county, 85 are of minority nationality.

uniting with cadres of han nationality, these cadres led the people of all nationalities in taking the socialist road and undertaking socialist construction self-reliantly. this once backward county has been transformed and become one of the well-known advanced units on the chinese agricultural front.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, minority cadres have made political progress under the guidance of chairman mao's policy of "equality among nationalities, big or small". although tu-an is a county where people of yao nationality are concentrated, it is also inhabited by people of chuang, miao, kelao, maonan and other nationalities. most of the county's population of 750,000 are of minority nationality.

local party organizations at various levels regard the training of minority cadres as an important task in training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

minority workers and peasants who came to the fore during the cultural revolution have been promoted to leading posts according to the principle of three-in-

one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. among the 15 standing committee members of the county party committee, 9 are of minority nationality promoted during the cultural revolution. in the 24 people's communes under the county, nearly 70 per cent of the leading cadres are newly promoted minority cadres. in the old society, minority women were cruelly oppressed and sold on the market like goods. but now more than 200 women cadres of minority nationality are in the leading bodies of the county, people's communes and production brigades.

lan hai-hung, of yao nationality, is deputy secretary of the county party committee. at the start of the cultural revolution ten years ago, he was head of the sanchihyang people's commune. influenced by liu shao-chi's nonsense that the minority areas were "backward", some leading cadres of the old county party committee had little confidence that they could help transform the commune where natural conditions were bad. they asked the local people to move to a better place. but lan hai-hung detected this as an evil revisionist trend and, responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", worked alongside the other leading cadres of the commune to transform this hilly area on the basis of self-reliance. lan hai-hung moved his family to a hill village. he visited all the 165 production brigades in the county to investigate the natural conditions and map out plans to develop farm production. he joined the local peasants in carrying out farmland improvement. after four years of hard work, 460 hectares of rocky hill land had been transformed into terraced fields and more than 1,000 ponds built, while farm production had been greatly increased. since 1971, the commune has topped 6 tons of grain per hectare, ten per cent more than in 1966, the year the cultural revolution started.

these cadres of various nationalities, who are maturing in the cultural revolution, warmly support new socialist things such as mass study of revolutionary theory, educated youth going to the countryside and rural barefoot doctors. in the current struggle against the right deviationist wind whipped up by the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping, they led the people in denouncing teng hsiao-ping's slander of the cultural revolution and rose to defend its great achievements. lan mai-chiu, a young woman of yao nationality, member of the party committee of the chipeiso commune and deputy party branch secretary of a production brigade under the commune, is a new cadre. she has studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and enthusiastically helps other activists study marxist theory. in the current struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping, she has made numerous reports to young people, militiamen and women's groups on the existence of the bourgeoisie inside the party and why the capitalist-roaders are more ruthless

than the capitalists. through her efforts, all production teams in the brigade have set up evening political schools and theoretical study groups. the tu-an county now has 6,600 such schools.

minority cadres keep close ties with the people of the different nationalities. after becoming leading cadres at various levels, they retain the qualities of the working people, do not divorce themselves from productive labour and serve the people wholeheartedly. a cadre of yao nationality, meng chin-li, is deputy secretary of the paima people's commune party committee and was the leader at a water conservancy project during the latter half of last year. carrying his bedroll, he went to the worksite to live, work and study with the workers. he goes wherever the task is particularly hard, and often helps the workers with their cooking and gives them haircuts.

party organizations at all levels in the tu-an county also help minority cadres raise their revolutionary consciousness and working ability by running study classes. in the past few years it has sent 52 minority leading cadres working in the commune to study at the central institute for nationalities in peking and the kwangsi institute for nationalities.

STUDY OF DOCUMENTS

Workers, Cadres of Peking Rolling Stock Plant
Study July 1 Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

today's
"people's daily" gives frontpage prominence to a report on the gains of the workers and cadres of the february seventh rolling stock plant here in studying the july 1 editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily". the editorial entitled "build the party in the course of struggle" in celebration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china is being studied and discussed by armymen and civilians in all parts of the country.

cadres and workers of the plant say that chairman mao's important directive of 1964 concerning the socialist education movement, which was made public in the editorial, and his important instructions during the great cultural revolution, particularly those issued

since the start of the struggle against the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, are powerful ideological weapons in combating and preventing revisionism. these instructions penetratingly expose the class nature of such party capitalist-roaders as liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and analyze the characteristics and origin of the bourgeoisie in the party as well as the ways to defeat it. "we must achieve a profound understanding of these instructions and resolutely carry them out so as to ensure that we will not degenerate, our party will not turn revisionist and our state will not change its political colour," they declare.

the peking february seventh rolling stock plant is an old factory with a glorious revolutionary tradition. led by the chinese communist party, workers of the plant joined the well-known february 7, 1923, general strike against the imperialists and feudal warlords. since the founding of new china, particularly since the start of the great cultural revolution, workers and cadres of the plant have carried forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and made new contributions to the country's socialist revolution and construction.

through criticism of teng hsiao-ping, the struggle against the right deviationist attempt and discussion of the editorial, the party members, cadres and workers in the plant have come to the clear understanding that the bureaucrat class is none other than the bourgeoisie in the party and this class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other "are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other". the capitalist-roaders are the main force endangering the party and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the party is the main target of the socialist revolution.

"in order to maintain the character of our party as the vanguard of the proletariat, carry out the socialist revolution and construction successfully and realize the ultimate aim of communism," workers and cadres of the plant stress, "we must continuously expose and criticize the bourgeoisie in the party and wage a resolute struggle against the party capitalist-roaders."

three-in-one leading bodies consisting of old, middle-aged and young cadres have been set up in the plant during the great cultural revolution. new cadres coming to the fore during the cultural revolution make up more than half of the present staff and 80 per cent of the cadre force comes from among the workers. in order that the cadres will always be one with the masses and keep their revolutionary spirit, the plant

party committee has guided them in conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, taking class struggle as the key link, continuously criticizing the bourgeoisie in the party and revisionism, and consciously maintaining the qualities of the working people.

after studying the july 1 editorial, many cadres have pledged themselves to take further steps to implement the various systems of regular participation in productive labour on the shop floor established during the cultural revolution.

lung chen-ho, director of the tools workshop, was party branch secretary in the shop before the cultural revolution. he was criticized by the masses in the cultural revolution for his past errors of divorcing himself from the masses and pursuing the revisionist line. accepting the education given him by the cultural revolution, he has since gone among the workers, joining them in productive labour, study and criticism of revisionism and thus winning acclaim from the masses. after studying chairman mao's directive, lung chen-ho indicated the strong determination to go directly against teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line, share weal and woe with the masses and never isolate himself from them.

vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee li wan-peng is a new cadre selected from among the workers. though in a different position, he has preserved the ideas and feelings characteristic of the working people and has consistently spent five or six months a year in productive labour in the shops. in the course of studying chairman mao's directive, he said with strong feeling: "before the cultural revolution, the leading cadres in our plant acted as high and overbearing bureaucrats, stayed away from the masses, pursued the revisionist line and turned into capitalist-roaders. that's why we rebelled against them. now that we have taken up leading posts we must not repeat those mistakes they committed. chairman mao stated: 'if the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class.' we must bear in mind chairman mao's teachings, take root permanently among the masses, and always remain ordinary labourers."

hou kuo-chu, director of the no. 2 power workshop, is an intellectual trained in an old-type institution of higher learning. drawing lessons from his past estrangement from productive labour and the masses, he has since the start of the cultural revolution

made a point of constantly joining the workers on the shop floor, working, studying and living with them and thereby cementing a deep friendship with them. summing up the profound lessons he had learned, he said at a study session: "chairman mao's important directive indicates to us the orientation for continuing the revolution. we must maintain close ties with the masses, join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them, learn one or more skills from them and, alongside the masses of workers, do a good job in the socialist revolution and construction. only thus can we avoid turning into bureaucrats sitting on the backs of the workers."

MEDICAL REVOLUTION

PLA Medical Teams Contribute to Rural Medical Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

thousands of medical teams belonging to the chinese people's liberation army have been sent out to villages, off-shore islands and frontier areas to train barefoot doctors and help consolidate the cooperative medical care network. these teams have made a big contribution to the revolution in rural medical and health work.

in 1975, when teng hsiao-ping stirred up a right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts and attacked the medical revolution, the medical workers in the army were resolute in their resistance to it. the army dispatched 2,600 medical teams to the countryside that year, increasing the number of participants in such teams by 27 percent over that of previous years. from january to may this year, about 800 army medical teams working in the countryside trained ten thousand barefoot doctors.

the doctors and nurses in the army have been touring the countryside in response to the great call of chairman mao's: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", since they criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line in medical work during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in their countryside tours they have defied biting cold and scorching heat, crossed mountains and rivers and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants and barefoot doctors in launching patriotic medical and health campaigns and treating and preventing

diseases among commune members. they have also energetically helped set up or consolidate the cooperative medical care service and run courses to train new medical workers.

on the tibetan plateau, more than 160 p.l.a. medical teams are constantly on the move covering the vast farming and herding areas under the most difficult weather conditions. in addition to treating ailments, they have trained about a thousand part-time medical workers.

army doctors and nurses are hard at work on the snow-clad pamirs as well as on the grasslands of the ili kazakh autonomous prefecture in sinkiang where all the year round they serve the herdsmen of different nationalities.

villages of minority people in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous prefecture were known as the "malaria areas" before liberation. the high incidence rate was particularly among children. medical personnel of the p.l.a. kunming units went there and set up special child care groups and guided the masses in taking hygienic measures.

a hospital under the p.l.a. shenyang units ran a mobile college for training barefoot doctors in the tanien commune of chinhsien county, liaoning province. after a half year's study at the college, the students have the necessary skills to cure common and recurrent diseases in the countryside.

medical workers of a hospital under a p.l.a. outpost on the yellow sea have been travelling to the nearby islands to serve the local poor and lower-middle fishermen for the past ten years. in the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt, the medical workers criticized teng hsiao-ping alongside the fishermen in the villages while keeping up their medical care work and helping the local barefoot doctors improve their skills.

army doctors on the fukien front also ran short-term courses for fisherman-doctors during their spare-time.

MEDICAL WORKERS

Peking Medical Workers Serve the Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, 300 teams manned by 15,000 medical workers have left hospitals and medical institutes in peking to serve the agricultural and pastoral areas in peking, kansu, shensi, kiangsi and yunnan provinces and the tibet autonomous region.

over the last ten years, they have handled some 20 million sick-calls and trained tens of thousands of barefoot doctors for the rural people's communes.

the medical workers of the capital have persevered in going to countryside every year in line with chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". this is a big change from the time before the cultural revolution when, under the influence of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping, most of the hospitals and doctors were concentrated in the cities.

since criticizing the revisionist line in health work in the cultural revolution, the medical workers have been going regularly to the countryside to whole-heartedly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen.

shouldering their medical kits, the seventh peking medical team in the kansu corridor went from door to door, calling on the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen there. during their one year tour of duty, this team of over 300 medical workers visited 130,000 families.

the peking medical team in the tibet autonomous region succeeded in doing chest operations in the high altitude area of ari under rarefied air conditions. by relying on local medical workers and barefoot doctors they were able to overcome the shortage of oxygen tanks, blood banks and medical instruments essential in surgery. many medical workers themselves nursed their commune member patients through the days and nights, and there are many instances of their giving their own blood for transfusion in urgent cases.

wherever they went, the members of the peking medical teams helped the local barefoot doctors raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines as well as improve their medical techniques by running training classes and teaching through the actual medical services the teams were carrying out.

in border areas, they also paid particular attention to the training of barefoot doctors from among the men and women of minority nationalities.

the peking medical team members also joined local poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen in studying the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and criticizing revisionism as well as taking part in collective productive labour. in this way they learned something of the revolutionary spirit displayed by the local poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen in fighting nature.

LIVE-LINE REPAIRS

Chinese Electrician Does Live-line Repairs
on 500,000-Volt High-tension Wire

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 2, 1976)

an electrician of the shenyang transformer plant in northeast china's liaoning province recently successfully carried out an experiment in doing repairs on a live 500,000-volt high-tension wire.

skilled electric wire maintenance worker chao cheng-san, a communist party member, made the experiment on a transformer installed at a height of 20 metres above the ground without turning off the current. bluish electric sparks flashed off his specially-made work clothes like snakes as he moved toward the transformer along the line. in seven minutes he had replaced a porcelain insulator attached to the transformer to ensure the transmission of strong electric current. he was followed by hua kuei-jung, a 23-year-old woman worker and a communist party member, who repeated the experiment.

this was the first live-line operation on a 500,000-volt wire to be carried out by chinese electricians. it paved the way for developing new techniques for operations on live wires of still higher voltage.

eight years ago, electricians in anshan first succeeded in live-line operations on a 220,000-volt wire after breaking through restrictions imposed by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the cultural revolution.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the party organization at the shenyang transformer plant organized an experimental group comprising workers, leading cadres and technicians to work on the project. preparations began last august for the experiment on the live 500,000-volt line.

the workers tested one by one the more than 100 pieces of equipment used for the experiment and solved many difficult technical problems before they succeeded.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Greets 13th OAU Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to the 13th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity, extending the warmest congratulations to the assembly on behalf of the chinese government and people. the message reads:

on the occasion of the successful convocation of the 13th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity, i wish to extend our warmest congratulations to the assembly on behalf of the chinese government and people.

at present, an excellent situation prevails in africa. the african countries and people, holding high the banner of combating imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, big-power hegemonism, white racism and zionism, have carried on courageous and tenacious struggles to win or safeguard national independence and develop their national economies and cultures and have won continuous new victories. with the powerful support of african states, the peoples of zimbabwe, namibia and azania are carrying on extensive armed struggle and mass movements against white racism and for national liberation. since the birth of oau, the militant unity forged by the african states in their common struggle against the enemy has continuously developed and grown in strength. we sincerely hope that, through the joint efforts of the great african states, the current assembly will make a new contribution to further strengthening their militant unity, supporting the liberation struggles of the peoples in southern africa and advancing the just and united struggle of the african and arab countries and of the third world as a whole against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

may the assembly be a complete success excl.

may the militant friendship between the peoples of china and africa continuously grow in strength and develop excl.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, sent a message on june 29 to the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, expressing warm revolutionary greetings on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the glorious communist party of china -- a brilliant event of the chinese communists and people as well as of the communist and revolutionary movement of the whole world, i am especially glad to extend my warm revolutionary greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese communists and the entire fraternal chinese people, and to you comrade mao tsetung, on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the albanian communists and people.

the founding of the communist party of china marked an important turning point for the historical destiny of the great chinese people. under the leadership of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people carried out armed revolution, overthrew the old system of exploitation and oppression, and founded a new, powerful socialist state -- the people's republic of china.

under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the heroic chinese people, led by the glorious communist party of china, have scored brilliant victories on all fronts for the successful building of socialism and for the prosperity and all-round strengthening of their motherland. people's china has become an advanced socialist state with modern industry, agriculture, science and technology, and an invincible defence. it is a strong bastion of socialism and a reliable pillar of the revolution and liberation struggle of the peoples. therefore, it enjoys the immense love and respect of all the peoples and revolutionaries the world over.

the 55 years of the communist party of china have been years of fierce and sustained struggle for defending and creatively applying marxism-leninism against various deviationist and opportunist trends in china and against modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionists in the international arena.

the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by comrade mao tsetung as well as the frustration, in the course of fierce class struggle, of the renegade liu shao-chi's right revisionist line, the conspirator lin piao's anti-party clique and the capitulationist teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary programme are historic brilliant victories of the chinese party, people and chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist line in the struggle to defend and consolidate the victory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to block the way of peaceful, revisionist counter-revolution and capitalist restoration. the albanian people and communists have always stood on the side of the chinese people and communists in these struggles, and given them revolutionary support.

dear comrades,

our two parties, peoples and socialist countries have been linked together by the great militant friendship founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, forged in the struggle for the common cause of revolution and socialism and tempered in the common struggle against imperialism and international reaction, particularly the two biggest and most dangerous enemies of all peoples in the world today -- u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism -- as well as modern revisionism. this friendship has undergone all tests and will be further consolidated with each passing day.

the albanian party of labour, the communists and the entire people of albania have cherished and will cherish this revolutionary friendship as the most precious thing. they will, in the days to come, devote all their efforts to the strengthening and consolidation of this unprecedented friendship, which has written the immortal principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism on its banner, for the good of our two peoples and two countries and for the cause of revolution and socialism as well as the freedom and independence of the people of all nations.

long live the 55th anniversary of the glorious communist party of china excl.

long live chairman mao tsetung, the great, respected and beloved leader of the chinese people and the dearest friend of the albanian people excl.

long live the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples and fraternal parties excl.

Albanian Meetings Mark 55th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 1, 1976)

meetings were held in the last few days in albania to warmly celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, according to press reports here.

among those attending the two meetings held in durres and elbasan districts on june 30 were first secretary of the durres district committee of the albanian party of labour qirjako mihali and first secretary of the elbasan district party committee rapo dervishi respectively.

secretaries of the two district party committees m. kazioni and q. myrseli spoke on the occasion. they praised the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung for the brilliant struggle it has waged over the past 55 years.

military attache chang hsiu-shan and economic counsellor li hsiao-lin of the chinese embassy in albania attended the two meetings respectively.

meetings marking the occasion were also held in the last few days in the "new china" higher agricultural cooperative in tirana district, the tirana tractor plant, the tirana university, the port of durres, the mao tsetung textile combine in berat, the fierze hydro-power station and the "albania-china friendship" higher agricultural cooperative in shkodra district as well as a number of enterprises, party and government institutions and units of the people's army. their leading members attended and spoke at the meetings.

participating in these celebrations were also chinese students studying in albania, working personnel of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, crews of chinese ships anchored at the durres port and chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Air Force Delegation Visits PLA Air Force and Peking Units

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

the visiting air force delegation from the democratic people's republic of algeria headed by major moussouni belkacem, director of the air force, today visited an air force unit of the chinese people's liberation army and one of the p.l.a. peking units in the company of ma ning, commander of the p.l.a. air force. the guests were accorded a warm welcome by commanders and fighters of both units.

the distinguished algerian guests viewed a flying exhibition at the air force unit and visited its repair works and a pharmaceuticals plant run by airmen's dependants.

at the army unit, the distinguished guests saw an infantry exercise and a live ammunition target practice. an amateur propaganda team presented a programme of songs and dances reflecting life in the army.

in the evening, the algerian air force delegation was honoured at a soiree sponsored by the headquarters and political department of the p.l.a. air force.

the delegation visited the "learn from tachai" exhibition at the national agricultural exhibition centre and an exhibition on the comprehensive history of china at the museum of chinese history yesterday.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Deputy Leader of Australian Labor Party Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome thomas uren, deputy leader of the labour party of australia, and his entourage.

present on the occasion were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chou chiu-yeh, chinese ambassador designate to australia.

hsieh li met and had a friendly conversation with mr. thomas uren earlier this afternoon.

mr. thomas uren arrived here by air yesterday for a visit to china.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the bangladesh journalists' delegation led by enayetullah khan, chief editor of the "bangladesh times", left here by air today to visit kwangchow before returning home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press organizations and the information department of the foreign ministry, including lu ying, miao hai-ling, mao teh-hou, kuo wei and wang chen.

bangladesh ambassador to china abdul momin was present.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured peking, nanking, shanghai, chengchow, linhsien, huihsien, changsha, shaoshan and kweilin, where they visited factories, schools, rural people's communes, water conservancy projects, important sites of the chinese revolution and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brussels, Jul. 1, 1976)

prime minister leo tindemans received chinese ambassador huan hsiang here yesterday.

they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Communist Party Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of burma on june 25 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

dear comrades:

july 1, 1976, is the 55th anniversary of the founding of the great communist party of china led by comrade chairman mao tsetung. on this very happy occasion we, on behalf of the entire membership of the communist party of burma, all commanders and fighters of the burmese people's army and the burmese people, extend to the central committee of the communist party of china and, through you, to the entire membership of the communist party of china, all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people our most sincere and warmest congratulations.

the communist party of china under the leadership of comrade chairman mao tsetung is the great, glorious and correct vanguard of the proletariat. in its glorious history the communist party of china, led by the proletarian revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung, integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the practice of the chinese revolution, surmounted all difficulties and hardships at the cost of many sacrifices in the extremely arduous, complex, fierce and protracted armed struggle, defeated all internal and external enemies with unparalleled stamina and proletarian courage by firmly uniting the whole party, the whole army and the whole people, won the victory of the new democratic revolution, and successfully founded the people's democratic republic.

in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the great communist party of china continues to hold high the victorious banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and adheres to the proletarian revolutionary line. it has scored one brilliant victory after another in socialist construction in china and in international relations, successfully building china into a powerful socialist country which enjoys the broad sympathy and support of the people all over the world."

the great proletarian cultural revolution in china, unfolded under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung, is a great revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat,

in which the representatives of the bourgeoisie in the party -- the revisionist clique headed by liu shao-chi -- were defeated. this victory not only ensures that the party and the state will not change the colour of the proletariat but has also further consolidated and strengthened the vanguard of the proletariat, and further enhanced the dictatorship of the porletariat under the leadership of the proletarian political party, further consolidating the socialist economic base, making the superstructure more suitable to the economic base, and thus turning the people's republic of china into a reliable and powerful bulwark which is more brilliant than ever.

in the course of consolidating the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the continuous development, under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung, of the movement to repudiate lin piao and confucius and the movement to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china on the measures taken against the rightist chieftain teng hsiao-ping are in full accord with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they are not only in conformity with the interests of china's socialist revolution and the chinese people but also in full conformity with the interests of the world proletarian revolution and the revolutionary people of the world. therefore, we express resolute support for them.

the great and glorious communist party of china is our example. it has set a typical example of boundless loyalty to marxism-leninism, to the labouring people under oppression and enslavement, and to proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat. the communist party of china has inherited the legacy of marxism-leninism, defended the purity of marxism-leninism and enriched and developed the treasury of marxism-leninism with mao tsetung thought. the rich revolutionary experience of the communist party of china is like a beacon lighting up the road of liberation for the oppressed and enslaved people and nations of the world and will shine in resplendence forever.

in the soviet union today, the modern revisionists have usurped party and state power and completely trampled underfoot all the revolutionary legacy left over by comrade lenin and comrade stalin. in these circumstances, the communist party of china led by the proletarian revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung, plays a great role in ensuring that the international communist movement firmly advances along the course of marxism-leninism.

our party will always stand by the great communist party of china and all other genuine marxist-leninist parties and fight in defence of the purity of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and for the complete

elimination from the globe of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and, in the course of accomplishing this sacred historical task, learn from and help each other.

on this most happy day, we wholeheartedly wish, and are deeply convinced, that the communist party of china and the chinese people, under the leadership of the central committee headed by comrade chairman mao tsetung, will be still more closely united and win still greater victories in all fields.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

long live the great communist party of china excl.

long live the militant unity and friendship between our two parties, two armies and two peoples excl.

long live comrade mao tsetung, the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat excl.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Denmark-China Friendship Association Holds National Conference

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jul. 1, 1976)

the denmark-china friendship association held its national conference in copenhagen this week, according to a report from the danish capital.

some 50 representatives from all parts of denmark attended the conference, which took place on june 28 and 29. they discussed the association's report on its annual work and adopted its plan for work in 1976-1977. the conference made amendments to the association's statute and elected its new national council. per fynbos was reelected national president, and philip arctander vice-president.

the report on work listed the important advances made by the association in the past year. its membership increased by 55 per cent in 1975, the report said.

in its 1976-1977 plan, the association envisages further advances in work, with improvements contemplated from both the quantitative and the qualitative points of view. more will be done to provide fuller information on china.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

christophe boupana, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of gabon to the people's republic of china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Indonesian Communist Party Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, today sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the indonesian communists and revolutionary people most heartily extend to you, and, through you, to the entire chinese communists and chinese people our warmest congratulations.

the 55-year history of the communist party of china is a history of struggles in which the heroic chinese proletariat and working people, under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, have opposed the imperialists and their lackeys, won the victory of the new democratic revolution, carried out the socialist revolution, built the socialist new china and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. the history of the communist party of china is a history of integration of the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the practise of chinese revolution, a history in which the line of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has been fighting against the line of opportunism and revisionism of all descriptions internally and externally.

in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle, comrade mao tsetung, founder of the communist party of china and great leader of the chinese people, has developed

the marxist-leninist theory on the revolution in semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries. comrade mao tsetung has put forth a series of theories, line and policies on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat with the aim of preventing the restoration of capitalism, consolidating the victories of socialism and heading towards communism. comrade mao tsetung has personally led the great proletarian cultural revolution which is unprecedented in the international communist movement. all this constitutes a great contribution to marxism-leninism and to the cause of the world revolution.

the communist party of china is the standard-bearer in the struggle against modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionist renegade clique. uniting with all marxist-leninists in the whole world, the communist party of china has been unswervingly waging the great struggle against modern revisionism and for the defending of the purity of marxism-leninism. under the leadership of the communist party of china, the chinese people are standing in the forefront of the great struggle of the people and nations of the whole world against the oppression, exploitation, subversion and hegemonism carried out by the two superpowers -- u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism.

the history of the communist party of china demonstrates that the c.p.c. has always been loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism and has resolutely supported the proletariat and the people of various countries throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and its lackeys and for national liberation, sovereignty and territorial integrity and socialism.

the communist party of china resolutely supports and assists the indonesian communist party and the indonesian revolution. this is an immense encouragement to the indonesian communists and revolutionaries who are now fighting for the overthrow of the suharto fascist military dictatorship which is a lackey of u.s. imperialism and has the backing of soviet social-imperialism, and for the genuine national liberation of the indonesian people. the indonesian communist party is firmly waging a struggle against the schemes and plots of a handful of indonesian revisionist renegades nurtured by the soviet revisionists to lead the indonesian revolution astray.

at a time when the chinese communists and people are victoriously commemorating the glorious day of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the indonesian communists and revolutionary people extend their best wishes to the great communist party of china and the chinese people. we are fully

convinced that the chinese people will, under the leadership of the communist party of china, surely score still greater successes in the great struggle against the right deviationist current of dangerous capitalist restoration, and for defending and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in socialist revolution and socialist construction, steadily consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and keep people's china red from generation to generation.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

long live the friendship between our two parties and two peoples excl.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

CHINA AND ITALY

Two Exhibitions on China Held in Central Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Jun. 30, 1976)

an exhibition of photographs on chinese women and an exhibition of wall posters and reproductions of chinese paintings were held in livorno, a port city in central italy, in the past three weeks by the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china. the exhibitions were warmly welcomed by the local people.

the more than 300 photos, wall posters and paintings on display vividly reflected the new mental outlook of the chinese people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the tremendous achievements they had made in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao. from the photos one can see the important role played by chinese women in industrial, agricultural and other fields.

chinese movies including "the white-haired girl" and "fiery years" were shown before the exhibitions were held. lectures and seminars on chinese women and other topics were held in the course of the exhibitions. all these activities were organized by the association to the warm welcome of the local people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Chai Shu-fan Meet Japanese Trade Promotion Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan met and had friendly conversations on separate occasions this morning with all members of the visiting friendship delegation from the hokkaido office of the japan association for the promotion of international trade headed by shinichi nishida.

vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan and leading members of departments concerned wu shu-tung, li chiang and shan ta-chi took part in the meeting separately.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation with the friendship delegation of the committee in support of the japanese matsuyama ballet group led by masao shimizu with tadao kashio as its advisor here this afternoon.

since it arrived in peking on june 29, the delegation has visited the china dance drama troupe, a people's commune and places of historical interest. the japanese friends will make a tour of nanking, hangchow and shanghai before returning home.

Osaka Rally Demands Early Conclusion of
Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 2, 1976)

over 400 workers, youths and women met in osaka yesterday afternoon demanding early conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause in the text.

shizuko sasaki, socialist party dietman, and minoru sonoda, vice-chairman of the osaka headquarters of the socialist party, attended the rally.

representative of the liaison council of the national movement for japan-china friendship yoshiyuki choosa stressed the need to include the anti-hegemony clause which is defined in the japan-china joint statement in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty. he appealed to japanese people of various circles to urge their government to conclude the treaty at an early date.

a resolution adopted at the rally says that nearly four years have elapsed since the restoration of state relations between japan and china. however, the japan-china peace and friendship treaty has not yet been signed as explicitly provided for in the japan-china joint statement. it adds: "the japan-china joint statement declaring opposition to hegemonism was unanimously approved by both houses of the diet in november 1972. prime minister takeo miki was also in favour of it." it is the japanese government which should bear the responsibility for the delay in signing the treaty, it notes.

the resolution expresses the determination of the workers and other labouring people in japan to make more efforts for an early conclusion of the treaty and to unite with the chinese people to work for an ever-lasting friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean National Women's Volleyball Team (B) Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

the national women's volleyball team (b) from the democratic people's republic of korea met the chinese women's volleyball team in a friendly match before 18,000 spectators in the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and lu chin-tung, sung chung and hsia lang, leading members of other departments concerned, watched the match, and met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with leader tak yang won and others of the korean women's volleyball team before the match started.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and mrs. hyun took part in the meeting and attended the match.

the arena was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and korea.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Malagasy National Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the malagasy national press delegation led by rakotovao guy, technical counsellor of the ministry of information.

members of the delegation taking part in the meeting were director of the agence madagascar-presse michel razakandraina, and justin raharimanana, emile rakotonirina and fidel andrianjafy.

present was julien evariste ratsimbazafy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malagasy embassy here.

present on the host side were hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, chang chao, deputy editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and yen hung-liang, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

Malagasy National Press Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the malagasy national press delegation led by rakotovao guy concluded its three-week friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press organizations hsieh li-fu, ku wen-hua, chang chao and yen hung-liang.

present was julien evariste ratsimbazafy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malagasy embassy here.

during their stay in china, the malagasy guests visited factories, people's communes, schools, hospitals, a may 7 cadre school and places of historical interest in peking, tientsin, tachai, sian, nanking, soochow, shanghai and kwangchow where they were warmly welcomed by leading members of local departments concerned and people in these places.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malayan Communist Party Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

the central committee of the malayan communist party sent a message on june 25 to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we, on behalf of the entire membership of the malayan communist party, all commanders and fighters of the malayan national liberation army and the malayan people, extend to the central committee of the communist party of china, the entire membership of the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people our highest respects and warmest congratulations.

the communist party of china founded by the great revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung has traversed an extremely fierce and complex fighting course

full of brilliant victories. the 55 years of the communist party of china are years in which marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought have achieved great victories.

in the period of the democratic revolution, the communist party of china, following chairman mao's teachings concerning the new democratic revolution and people's war, led the chinese people in defeating the right and "left" opportunist lines and, following the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing power by armed force, defeated japanese imperialism, u.s. imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries after waging protracted revolutionary wars and founded the people's republic of china. the victory of china's new democratic revolution is one of great historic significance after the victories of the october socialist revolution and the anti-fascist war.

in socialist revolution and socialist construction, following chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, taking class struggle as the key link and adhering to the principles of self-reliance and hard struggle, the communist party of china has been leading the chinese people in building china into a socialist country with modern industry, modern national defence, advanced science and culture, and developed agriculture. holding high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, socialist china has become an increasingly powerful red revolutionary bulwark with daily rising international prestige, and is playing a greater and greater role in the course of the world revolution.

in the past ten years, under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the communist party of china has time and again frustrated the class enemies' schemes of restoring capitalism and won victories of far-reaching significance. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi and lin piao, and solved in both theory and practice the important question of the contemporary international communist movement -- the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration. the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, initiated and led by chairman mao personally since last year, is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the acute struggle against the class enemies, chairman mao has further expounded the laws of class struggle in socialist society, and developed and enriched the marxist-leninist theory on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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the great victory scored last april by the communist party of china and the chinese people under the personal leadership of chairman mao in the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary adverse current has further consolidated and developed the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and is a tremendous inspiration to the revolutionary peoples of all countries. the malayan communist party and the malayan people, together with the marxist-leninist parties and revolutionary peoples of other countries, most warmly congratulate the communist party of china and the chinese people on this great victory.

the communist party of china is a long-tested and the staunchest shock brigade of the international communist movement. it has resolutely waged an irreconcilable, principled struggle against khrushchov-brezhnev revisionism, and fully exposed its danger to the world revolution, thereby defending the purity of marxism-leninism and preparing the conditions ideologically, theoretically and politically for the victorious advance of the international communist movement. the incisive thesis of the communist party of china that the soviet-u.s. contention for world hegemony is the root-cause of intranquillity in the world today and that soviet social-imperialism constitutes the main source of a new world war has pointed out for the world revolutionary people the direction in struggle.

the communist party of china and the chinese people uphold proletarian internationalism, stand in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the world proletariat and oppressed people and nations. the revolutionary people of all countries see in the communist party of china and the chinese people their staunchest and most reliable comrades-in-arms and cherish ardent expectations in them.

in the past 55 years, the communist party of china and the chinese people have made gigantic and indelible contributions to the cause of world revolution. all their victories in internal and international struggles are the result of the wise leadership of chairman mao, and are great victories for mao tsetung thought. the 55 years of the communist party of china are years of the emergence and development of mao tsetung thought. in the past half a century and more, comrade mao tsetung has inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the great revolutionary practice. mao tsetung thought is a powerful ideological weapon for the masses to combat imperialism, revisionism and reaction, guiding the revolutionary people of all countries to go to battle with confidence and to seize victory.

the malayan communist party and the malayan people have established close revolutionary unity and a profound militant friendship with the communist party of china and the chinese people in the protracted revolutionary struggle. our revolutionary cause has always enjoyed the deep sympathy and energetic support of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao, and the fraternal chinese people. we are deeply convinced that the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between our two parties and two peoples will certainly be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

while greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we most sincerely wish the communist party of china and the chinese people, under the wise leadership of chairman mao, fresh and still more brilliant victories in the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in the struggle in support of the world revolution.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

long live the revolutionary unity between our two parties and two peoples excl.

long live the great revolutionary teacher chairman mao excl.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Peking Banquet Honors Mexican Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

peking press circles gave a banquet in honour of director general of "el sol de mexico" benjamin wong castaneda and his party here this evening.

mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta was among the guests at the banquet.

present were editor-in-chief lu ying and deputy editor-in-chief an kang of the "people's daily", deputy director of the central broadcasting administration li che-fu, leading member of the hsinhua news agency peng ti and leading member of a section under the information department of the foreign ministry fang sung-cho.

raising glasses at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, editor-in-chief lu ying and director general benjamin wong castaneda expressed the wish that the friendship between the people and journalists of china and mexico would develop with each passing day.

the mexican guests flew in here yesterday for a friendly visit to china by invitation.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Sports Delegation Visits Panama

(NCNA-English Panama City, Jun. 30, 1976)

a delegation of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) led by ni chih-chin wound up its friendly visit to panama and left here for mexico today.

rodrigo garcia ramirez, second commander-in-chief of the panama national guard and president of the panama olympic committee, yesterday received all members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them. marcelino jaen, president of the national legislative commission, met with the chinese guests on june 28.

the delegation had held friendly talks on the promotion of sports exchanges between the two countries with enrique ruidiaz, acting director of the panama national sports institute, and other leaders in sports circles.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Communist Party Greets Founding Anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message on june 30 to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly congratulating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china,

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the communist party of thailand extends to you and to all membership of the communist party of china our warmest and fraternal congratulations.

the communist party of china is a great, glorious, correct and long-tested marxist and leninist party.

over the past 55 years, under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china has led the chinese people in waging struggles, winning the great victory in the national democratic revolution, founding a new china and advancing on the road of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, thus turning a poor and backward china into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture and national defence. it has also consistently adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism and resolutely supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples of the world. the communist party of china has earned the confidence of the communists and the revolutionary people the world over, and has enjoyed high prestige on the international arena.

in the past 55 years, under the correct leadership of the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china has triumphed over the "left" and right opportunists in the party and defended the marxist-leninist revolutionary line. in the international communist movement it has, together with other marxist-leninist parties, firmly opposed and exposed modern revisionism. over the past few years, comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china have led the chinese people in carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution and advanced a series of measures for opposing and preventing revisionism so as to ensure against a change of colour of the party and

state, thus setting a brilliant example of defending the purity of marxism-leninism in the international communist movement.

the communist party of china has achieved very rich experience of the revolutionary struggle in the past 55 years. the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung has scientifically summed up this valuable experience and developed the theory and tactics of the national democratic revolution of the proletariat in colonial and semi-colonial countries and developed the teachings of marxism-leninism of continuing the revolution under the conditions of socialist construction and the dictatorship of the proletariat. and early in 1970's, he explicitly put forth the strategy and tactics concerning the struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces on a world-wide scale.

of late, the communist party of china has achieved the great victories in the struggle of repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts, thus enabling it to become more united and powerful, consolidate more than ever the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieve more successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. it will certainly continue to make great contributions to the world revolution.

the great achievements and victories of the chinese communist party and the valuable teachings of comrade mao tsetung, who has, in the present era, creatively and comprehensively inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism and made it more integrated, are of important and far-reaching international significance.

the thai communists have always taken the principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the theoretical basis guiding their thinking and action. the chinese revolutionary experience summed up by comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china is a powerful weapon in our struggle against imperialism, reaction and the thai revisionist elements. the victories of the chinese people in all fields are a constant and tremendous encouragement to our people. in the past decade and more our party has persistently followed the road of people's war of using rural areas to encircle cities and seizing state power by armed force, and won victories step by step. now, the u.s. imperialists and their lackey, the reactionary government, have found themselves in an unprecedentedly difficult situation. further awakened, the people of our country are waging an ever more powerful and extensive struggle against them. the ruling class has been thrown into chaos and

decline replete with contradictions and numerous difficulties and become more isolated than ever. however, the enemy of the people will struggle desperately and resort to all measures to prop up its rule. at a time when the u.s. imperialists are still trying hard to maintain their influences in thailand, the soviet social-imperialists are using every possible means to step up their expansion in our country. we still have difficulties and dangers ahead of us but we must heighten vigilance and strengthen unity with all the forces that can be united so as to carry the people's war through to the end. we are firmly convinced that ultimate victory will certainly belong to the thai people.

the communist party of thailand will persevere in its resolute struggle against the soviet revisionist renegade clique shoulder to shoulder with the communist party of china and all other marxist-leninist parties, and unreservedly discharge its glorious bounden obligation to the communist cause. the thai people, as in the past, will unite with the chinese people and the revolutionary people of various countries, persevere in opposing the hegemonism of the two superpowers and continue to fight for the cause of the liberation of mankind.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Gymnasts Dined in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1976)

the chinese gymnastics association gave a luncheon party today in honour of a tunisian gymnastic team led by sioud on its friendly visit to china.

present on the occasion were leading member of the chinese gymnastics association kung ke-fei and leading members of other departments concerned chiang yu-chen and chou chueh.

tunisian ambassador to china ridha klibi attended.

ambassador klibi gave a reception for the tunisian gymnasts' china visit this evening.

CHINA AND US

Chairman of Central Committee of US October League (M-L) Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

michael klonsky, chairman of the central committee of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), sent a message on june 21 to chairman mao tsetung and first vice-chairman hua kuo-feng, warmly congratulating them on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

please accept the warm congratulations of the central committee of the october league (marxist-leninist) on the occasion of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, in july 1976.

today there is particular cause to celebrate the birth date of this great party. that is the recent victories over teng hsiao-ping and the right deviationist wind, and the central committee's appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng to the posts of first vice-chairman of the party central committee and as premier of the state council.

this struggle, led by chairman mao tsetung and the party, has deep meaning for us in the u.s. it has affirmed again that class struggle is the key to victory. it has shown people around the world, including the u.s., that with a communist party armed with marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought at its head, the people's revolutionary struggle can win, defeating all sorts of plots to restore capitalism. today, the peoples of the world are preparing for new battles with imperialism, especially as the two superpowers ready themselves for world war. the chinese communist party has led the chinese people in defending their independence and building up socialism under the dictatorship of the proletariat, while promoting proletarian internationalism and solidarity among the peoples and countries of the world. this is a great example to people everywhere in the fight for national liberation and socialism.

we hail the fifty-fifth anniversary of the communist party of china and wish a long and healthy life to its great leader, chairman mao tsetung. we are sure that the years to come will bring ever greater victories to the communist party of china and to the chinese people.

US Haicheng Earthquake Prediction Study Team
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the 10-member u.s. haicheng earthquake prediction study team led by dr. c.b. raleigh from the national centre for earthquake research under the u.s. geological survey concluded its study tour of china and left here for home today.

after their arrival in peking on june 13 at the invitation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, the american guests toured peking, shenyang, anshan, haicheng, yingkou, talien, harbin and shanghai and visited places of historical interest.

while in peking, the american guests were met and feted by liu ying-yung, director of the national seismological bureau.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party Greets 55th
Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warmest greetings on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the full text of the message reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the glorious communist party of china, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese working class and people, we wish to convey our warmest congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, and to all the members of the communist party of china, the working class, and the fraternal people of china.

for more than half a century, under the leadership of the great communist party of china, the heroic chinese people have waged a protracted and hard but extremely glorious revolutionary struggle, and have recorded extremely great, brilliant successes.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the coming into being of the people's republic of china have ushered in a radiant era in the history of the chinese people, the era of independence, freedom and socialism.

in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the chinese working class and people, under the glorious banner of the communist party of china, have unceasingly promoted their traditional revolutionary heroism and their spirit of self-reliance, and have tried very hard and given full play to their creativeness. as a result they have gradually changed the face of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old china, and started the continuous advance of the people's republic of china along the road of modern agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology.

the vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the chinese people's great achievements, and sincerely wish them, under the leadership of the communist party of china, new and yet greater successes in building an ever stronger and more prosperous people's republic of china, as a worthy contribution to the common revolution of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

in the fight against the imperialist aggressors and in socialist construction over the past decades, the vietnamese people have enjoyed a constant warm support and a great, invaluable and effective assistance from the communist party, the government and the people of china.

on the occasion of this glorious anniversary, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people, we wish to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the communist party and the fraternal people of china for your valuable support and assistance. we believe that in this new stage of revolution to build a peaceful, independent, re-unified, socialist viet nam, the vietnamese people will continue to have the precious support and assistance of the communist party, the government; and the fraternal people of china.

for our part, the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people will for ever treasure our solidarity and friendship and our long-standing co-operation with the communist party and the people of china, and will tirelessly tend the great friendship and militant solidarity of 'comrades and brothers' between the parties and the peoples of our two countries to make them evergreen and everlasting.

Meeting at Thang Long Bridge Construction Site
Celebrates 55th Anniversary of CPC

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(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 1, 1976)

a meeting was held at the construction site of the thang long bridge of viet nam yesterday evening to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

among the over 500 people attending the meeting were hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of viet nam-china friendship association, and duong bach lien, minister of transport and communications of viet nam.

also present on invitation were chinese ambassador to viet nam fu hao and chinese technical personnel who are helping viet nam in the construction of the thang long bridge project.

tran cat, leading member of the thang long bridge complex, spoke at the meeting. he warmly greeted the 55th anniversary of the glorious communist party of china -- the militant vanguard of the chinese working class, organizer and leader of all victories in the chinese revolution and comrade-in-arms of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people. he wished the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples will last forever.

a representative of the chinese technical personnel also spoke at the meeting.

after the conclusion of the meeting, an art performance was given at the construction site.

on june 29, a meeting in celebration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party was held at the construction site of mao khe coal mine in quang ninh province of viet nam.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chairman of Communist Party of Germany (M-L)
Greets CPC Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1976)

ernst aust, chairman of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists), on behalf of the party central committee, sent a letter on june 28 to the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, expressing warm congratulations on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the letter says, "the chinese communist party has, in the fifty-five years since her founding, always firmly upheld and defended marxism-leninism in the struggle to repulse the attacks by opportunism, modern revisionism in particular. she has applied the universally correct theory of marxism-leninism in accordance with the specific conditions in china and the world situation at various stages and further developed marxism-leninism in a creative way." the letter says, "under the leadership of the communist party of china, the chinese working class and labouring people, united as one and following chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line, are advancing to new victories in the cause of safeguarding and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism. today the chinese communist party is standing in the van of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world communist movement, the international working class and the oppressed peoples and nations, particularly the struggle against hegemonism, arms expansion and war preparations of the two imperialist superpowers, russian social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism."

the letter says, "the biggest victory achieved by the chinese people since liberation under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung is the step-by-step consolidation and development of the socialist system and the safeguarding and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in all fields of the society. the great victories of the chinese working class and labouring people are due to their adherence, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, to the basic line laid down by chairman mao tsetung for the entire historical period of socialism."

the letter notes, "the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao smashed the bourgeois headquarters with renegade and scab liu shao-chi as chieftain and frustrated his attempt to restore capitalism in china. this was a great, historic victory scored by the chinese working class and other labouring people under the leadership of the chinese

communist party and in compliance with the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung. the triumphant advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution has gladdened and inspired the workers of all countries, especially the communists and oppressed peoples, and contributed to the vigorous development of the world-wide struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

"with the smashing of the counter-revolutionary anti-party clique with lin piao as chieftain, the working class and the masses of the people under the leadership of the chinese communist party won a further, great victory in the struggle for safeguarding and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the course of the mass movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party, the working class and the whole people got united more resolutely under the guidance of the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung."

the letter adds, "on the basis of chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line that class struggle must be carried on and taken as the key link under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping has finally been fully exposed and dismissed from his posts. his right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and to play the role of nagy in china has completely gone bankrupt. his programme to restore capitalism, like that of liu shao-chi and lin piao, has been smashed by the chinese working class and the masses of the people under the leadership of the chinese communist party."

"these great victories scored in the struggle for safeguarding and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat clearly testify to the correctness of the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung."

our party holds, the letter says, that all these victories of the chinese communist party and the basic line for the historical period of socialism formulated by chairman mao tsetung, the basis of these victories, are of paramount significance.

the letter says, the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) holds that "after seizing political power through socialist violent revolution, the only way for the proletariat to prevent the new bourgeois class from seizing political power and restoring capitalism and to triumphantly push the revolution towards communism lies in continuously and firmly carrying out class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuously limiting bourgeois right and consolidating all-round dictatorship of the proletariat."

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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Recognize the Common Essence of Past and Present Capitulationists

by

the workers' writing team of Shanghai Steel Mill No. 5

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 24, 1976)

Since the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the discussion and criticism of Water Margin, the broad masses of workers and cadres of our mill, taking Chairman Mao's instruction as the weapon, have in the process of thoroughly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat closely linked the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines with the discussion and criticism of Water Margin and the criticism of capitulationists to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The comparison and analysis of the ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing make us see the repulsive features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and understand more profoundly the law of class struggle during the period of socialism.

Chairman Mao says: "As regards the sequence in the movement of man's knowledge, there is always a gradual growth from the knowledge of individual and particular things to the knowledge of things in general. Only after Man knows the particular essence of many different things can he proceed to generalization and know the common essence of things." ("On Contradiction," Selected Works of Chairman Mao, p. 298) Our discussion and criticism of Water Margin, dissection of Sung Chiang and criticism of capitulationists are precisely based on the theory and methods of Marxism and in accordance with what Chairman Mao refers to as this common law governing man's knowledge of things.

"General character is contained in every individual character; without individual character there can be no general character." ("On Contradiction," Selected Works of Chairman Mao, p. 307) Living under different historical conditions, the representatives of past and present capitulationists have different characteristics or their own individual character. By making a concrete analysis of the concrete characters of capitulationists, grasping their own individual character, and analyzing of the different characteristics of the struggle between the revolutionaries and the capitulationists in different historical periods, it is possible to raise people's knowledge of the general character or common essence of the capitulationists, thus enabling us to raise our knowledge from the perceptual stage to the rational stage, and learn to recognize and wage struggle against the various types of capitulationists. We precisely start from the analysis of the concrete individual character of Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and strive to recognize and sum up the law governing the common essence and activities of past and present capitulationists.

Sung Chiang in Water Margin and the contemporary Teng Hsiao-p'ing are capitulationists belonging to two different historical periods. Since the principal contradictions of the periods in which they are in are different, and so are the positions they respectively occupy in class struggle, the roles they play are also different. Moreover, even their class origin is different.

In the latter part of Northern Sung, the period in which Sung Chiang lived, the feudal system was already on the decline. The class antagonism between the landlord class and the peasantry was daily intensified and peasant uprisings were gaining popular support. Meanwhile, the struggle within the feudal ruling class had also reached a very intense and acute degree. Under this historical condition, Sung Chiang, who came from a feudal landlord family, "was educated in Confucianism when young and was well versed with official red tape when grown up," was defeated as a faction of the landlord class in the dog-bite-dog struggle of the ruling class. Because of this, he wormed his way into Liangshan "to seek shelter as a matter of expediency." "Even at the time of going to Liangshan, he was already planning for his departure." In spite of his physical presence at Liangshan, Sung Chiang's heart was with the imperial court, and he had never changed his reactionary ideas, his class nature or his obstinate stand in upholding the feudal rule of the feudal dynasty. His so-called "rebellion" was nothing more than the use of the peasant insurgent forces as a political stake for winning power and benefits from the landlords of the other faction. He wormed his way into the peasant insurgent ranks mainly for the sake of devising a way to attain high ranks and acquire great wealth for himself, of finding an outlet for the landlord faction represented by him, and in the final analysis, of consolidating the reactionary decadent feudal rule.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader, however, lives in the historical period of the proletarian revolution. During the period of the democratic revolution he was a bourgeois democrat and a fellow-traveler of the Party who went over to the side of the proletarian revolutionary ranks. After the victory of the democratic revolution, he became a "high official" who wielded some power and pushed a revisionist line. He intensified and extended bourgeois rights, protected the interests of those "high officials" who practiced revisionism, and was no longer interested in revolution. When

he came under fire with the socialist revolution and the bourgeois interests represented by him were touched, he parted ways with the Party, vigorously opposed the socialist road and stubbornly and persistently took the capitalist road. In the seventeen years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, he ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to push the revisionist line and today, he is the root cause of the energetic whipping up of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Therefore, he is different from Sung Chiang who was only the representative of a faction of the landlord class, for he is the general representative as well as the commander of the old and new bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. Sung Chiang wanted to uphold the old political power, but Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to topple the new political power and restore the old system.

Although the class origins of Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing as capitulationists practicing revisionism are different, yet in their practice of revisionism, they both represent the interests of the reactionary class of a certain period, and have also the general character of turning back the wheel of history. The workers said: Before going to Liangshan, Sung Chiang was an opponent to the peasant revolution. After he came to Liangshan, he belonged to the faction betraying the peasant revolution and seeking the offer of amnesty and enlistment. After his capitulation, he became the counter-revolutionary faction suppressing peasant uprisings. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, this bourgeois democrat of the democratic revolution period, has all along stubbornly maintained the bourgeois reactionary stand and world outlook since the nationwide liberation, and opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist revolution and socialist construction. As a result he has developed to become the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party.

Owing to the difference in historical conditions, the programs and signboards brought forward by different capitulationists are also different in concrete content. In the Water Margin Sung Chiang changed Ch'ao Kai's Chamber of Assembly for Justice into the Hall of Loyalty and Justice, and advertised opposition only to corrupt officials but not the emperor and "carrying out the wishes of Heaven." Sung Chiang held that the emperor was "most holy and wise" and the sorry state of affairs was caused by a few "corrupt officials" and "treacherous ministers." Because of this, he wanted to turn the peasant insurgent army into a force for "overhauling the imperial court" for the emperor and carrying out "the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius" for the son of Heaven. In this way, the principal contradiction in the feudal society and the life-and-death struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class were obliterated and replaced by the struggle between one faction against another faction within the landlord class, thus basically altering the essence and task of the peasant revolution.

What about the modern capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing? Displaying the signboard of the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and "all for the sake of four modernizations," he purposely describes as the "key link" "things hinged on it." In this way, such things as the contradiction between stability and instability, unity and disunity and the contradiction between the backwardness of scientific research and the accomplishment of four modernizations become the principal contradiction.

This writes off at one stroke the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, or the principal contradiction in socialist society, and completely obliterates class struggle as the key link. It can be seen that be it "carrying out the wish of Heaven" or "taking the three directives as the key link" and be it "following the mandate of Heaven and defending the country" or "all for the sake of four modernizations," although the form or content is different, the essence is the same. They all try to restrict the revolutionary struggle within a scope acceptable to the exploiting classes, change the nature, target and task of the revolution, obliterate class contradiction, propagate the theory of class conciliation,and put out the struggle waged by the revolutionary class against the reactionary class. They themselves launch on behalf of the reactionary class frenzied attacks against the revolutionary class.

In different historical periods, the forms and characteristics of revisionism practiced by different capitulationists are different. In the Water Margin, Liangshan was only a base of the peasant uprising encircled by the feudal forces. Because of this, the road followed by this capitulationist Sung Chiang was "to use the stronghold on the misty water of Shantung to buy springtime in the Phoenix City." His practice of capitulation betrayed and buried this peasant insurgent force of Liangshan. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is different in that he lives in the historical period of socialism under the condition that the dictatorship of the proletariat has already been established. He is a person in power within the Communist Party, and is the general representative and commander of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. His practice of capitulation seeks to change the color of the whole country and restore capitalism as a whole. From this it is not difficult for us to see that although Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing are respectively the "pawn" of the feudal emperor and the "commander" of the new and old bourgeoisie, they are both essentially the same, and they are both for capitulation to the reactionary class and the practice of revisionism.

By means of such analysis and study of the past and present capitulationists, we realize that as described by Chairman Mao, general character and individual character form the quintessence of problems in the contradiction of things, and "only by discovering the particular essence of each is he able to supplement, enrich and develop his knowledge of their common essence." ("On Contradiction," Selected Works of Chairman Mao, p. 298) From the analysis and study of the individual character of past and present capitulationists for summing up their general character, we can deepen our understanding of capitulationists. On the other hand, guided by the knowledge of such common essence, we can further analyze and study the modern capitulationists and discover a way to defeat them.

From the analysis of the different individual characters of Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we understand that the modern revisionists or modern capitulationists, who wave a red flag to oppose the red flag possess even greater deceptiveness. As they represent the bourgeois inside and outside the Party and their commander possesses great power, they are more vicious and quicker at practicing revisionism than the old capitulationists and are hence even more dangerous. Therefore, our struggle against such modern capitulationists as Teng Hsiao-p'ing is also more protracted, complicated and acute.

In particular, the modern capitulationists are in possession of an international base and an international origin which the past capitulationist did not have. The fact that the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square stirred up by a handful of class enemies immediately won hearty acclaim from the Brezhnev renegade clique which is extremely hostile to the dictatorship of the proletariat in China is very good proof of this. However, compared to the Liangshan peasant insurgent army in the past, we have today even more favorable conditions for defeating revisionism and the capitulationists. The proletariat is the most advanced class in history, and we have the proletarian vanguard, the Chinese Communist Party, as the force at the core leading our cause forward, the ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the support of millions of revolutionary people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution as well as the proletariat and revolutionaries of other countries who are daily growing in strength. Anyone who tries to go against the tide of historical development, practice revisionism and become a capitulationist in China, will eventually be consigned to the garbage heap of history.

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MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

It Is Necessary To Mold Models

- Refuting an absurd argument in the creation of literature and art

by

Li Hsi-fan(李希凡)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 19, 1976)

The basic line of the Party in the whole historical period of socialism formulated for us by Chairman Mao points out: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." This struggle is bound to be reflected in ideology, including the domain of literature and art, and furthermore, the struggle on the literary and art front also often repeats itself time and again.

Ten years ago, in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art, the "Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces" clearly pointed out: "Efforts must be made to mold the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers; this is the fundamental task of socialist literature and art." "It is necessary to mold models." "Don't be limited by true persons and true deeds." In 1971, based on the creative experience of model revolutionary plays and in light of the tendency of some localities in the creation of literature and art, we explored and discussed again this question in literary and art theory. At that time, Comrade Jen Wen-hsin's article, "Don't Be Limited by True Persons and True Deeds in the Creation of Literature and Art" published by Jen-min Jih-pao aroused wide attention.

However, not long ago, when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the domain of literature and art was whipped up on a large scale in society, following the malicious attack of model revolutionary plays by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, this principle was again denounced. Some people said that the excessive application of the principle that creative literature and art should not be limited by true persons and deeds gave rise to the supplementary function of not paying enough attention to the source of life. Other people also said: "If the portrayal of true persons and true deeds won't do, and the portrayal of true persons and fictitious deeds or fictitious persons and true deeds also won't do, then we can only write about fictitious persons and fictitious deeds." Some people even declared that adherence to this principle would go to the extent of insulating creative writing from life, thus violating the law of creation.

People couldn't help from asking: Is there anything truly wrong in advocating that creative literature and art must not be limited by true persons and true deeds? Why is it criticized and denounced by so many people? This

is definitely not just a difference in theoretical understanding, but is a sharp reflection of the struggle between two different kinds of ideological and political lines. We must see through the phenomenon and clearly understand the class essence of this dispute.

As a component of the superstructure, literature and art give reflection to social life. However, this kind of reflection is not mechanical copying, but a dynamic and artistic reflection. This means that it originates from life but is higher than life. The mission of socialist literature and art has never been the recording of facts figuratively; it must take the concentration and summing up of typical images of art from life as its sharp weapon for recognizing and reflecting reality and give impetus to the remolding of reality by the working people. Therefore, the truth of art cannot be limited to specific facts in life, nor is it the sum total of true persons and true deeds. This is actually common knowledge in literary and art creation and is not difficult to understand. Why has it been willfully denounced?

The key lies in that it is brought up once again during the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing with an ulterior object in view. Although they verbally flaunt the banner of opposing the excessive application of the principle that one must not be unduly limited by true persons and deeds, they in essence point the spearhead of attack at the basic experience in the creation of model revolutionary plays, oppose the molding of the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers and opposes taking the molding of the heroic models of the proletariat as the fundamental task of socialist literature and art. This is imbued with the same spirit as those who oppose the molding of towering and perfect artistic images and fallaciously advocate the portrayal of the "shortcomings and mistakes" of heroic figures.

Isn't it necessary to mold the towering and full models of proletarian heroes? They say this won't do because it would be "untruthful" and is "too widely" applied. It appears that they would not be satisfied until this fundamental task of socialist literature and art to mold models of proletarian heroes is abolished and emperors and princes, generals and ministers, and gifted scholars and beauties are allowed to occupy the literary and art stage again to meet their aim of restoring capitalism on the political stage. But the revolutionary people can never agree to this!

The powerful waves of the great proletarian cultural revolution have brought profound changes to the ideological and cultural front in China. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, the revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary plays has opened up a brand new age in the history of literature and art after more than ten years of heroic fighting. One of its striking characteristics is that the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers, awe-inspiring and martial, have mounted the literary and art stage, and reversed once again the reversal of the history of the stage which has for hundreds and thousands of years been dominated by lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters. This is a brilliant fruit of victory of the long and repeated struggle waged by Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art against the revisionist sinister line in literature and art.

The model revolutionary plays are worthy to be called the vanguard of the socialist revolution in literature and art. They have seriously practiced Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, broken away from the domination of the revisionist sinister line in literature and art, and fundamentally changed the look of the literary and art stage. This mammoth transformation with new scenes replacing the old is applauded by the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses, but the landlord and bourgeois classes eye it with hate and fear, are extremely hostile to it and make every effort to slander it. Hasn't the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing ferociously cried that the model revolutionary plays cannot "blossom alone"? Around the struggle to affirm or negate the model revolutionary plays is reflected the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the domain of literature and art. This kind of struggle will go on for a long time to come.

However, with the model revolutionary plays popularized on a large scale today, a direct attack against such plays goes against the will of people after all. Therefore, some people adopt changed tactics and vainly attempt to attain the object of negating the revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary plays through distorting and negating experience in the creation of model revolutionary plays. This is a prominent feature of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing under the banner of "rectifying" literature and art.

Is the proposal that creative literature and art should not be limited by true persons and true deeds too widely applied?

Fundamentally no.

The model revolutionary plays have provided creative literature and art with abundant experience. Both in the molding of models and in the concentration and summing up of art, they have worked hard and gone through the process of repeated practice, seeking ever greater perfection and constant deepening. The experience created and summed up by the model revolutionary plays in molding artistic models is of universal significance. Li Yü-ho, Yang Tzu-jung, Kuo Chien-kuang, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Chao Yung-kang, Fang Hai-chen, Chiang Shui-ying and a series of illustrious heroic images are full of flesh and blood, truthful and touching, and of profound significance in ideological education because they come from life and are higher than life. The spirit of the socialist era and the revolutionary quality of the proletariat concentrated and embodied in their persons are more universal in character than the heroic figures in life, and are free from the limitations of true persons and true deeds. From life to art--this is a process of gradual deepening of dialectical development. The completion of this process must follow the principle of typification. Otherwise there will be no genuine works of art.

Lenin said, "All those which are scientific (correct, solemn and not preposterous) in the abstract are reflecting nature more profoundly, more correctly and more completely." ("Conspectus of Hegel's The Science of Logic," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 181) Artistic generalization is

similar to scientific abstraction in that it is also necessary to go through the two stages of perceptual knowledge and rational knowledge, to proceed from the particular to the general, and to draw essential (called typification in literature and art) things from an abundance of things. But artistic generalization is also different from scientific abstraction in that it needs to unify more profoundly, more intensely and more ideally perceptual knowledge and rational knowledge with this fruit of practice--the creation of artistic images. Artistic generalization should be the crystallization of reality and ideal. Regarding this dialectical relationship of literature and art with life, Lu Hsün once gave a popular parable: "Sesame is soaked in sesame oil which is originally extracted from sesame so as to make it more oily." This is why literature and art which originate from life must also be higher than life. If there is any "law of creation," this is an inviolable one.

Some people say that since we live in the great socialist era with heroes appearig generation after generation, it will do for creative literature and art "to turn into and link up with writing" the true deeds of the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers in actual life, and there is no need to mold any more artistic models.

This is a spurious way of presenting things.

True, steeled by combat through the great proletarian cultural revolution, large numbers of new things have emerged in the course of socialist revolution and construction in China. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers who take class struggle as the key link and fight heroically, have created countless heroic achievements not unwept and unsung, and provided an abundance of themes for molding contemporary heroic models. However, even though the advanced characters in life are reflected, if we are limited to the mere portrayal of true persons and true deeds, it is also natural that we cannot mold the heroic and model characters in the image of artistic models who are more towering and fuller. Therefore, the works of literature and art lack profound social significance and the infectious strength that strikes the heartstrings of people. The great reality and the emergence of thousands of heroic characters of the socialist era not only cannot be used as a pretext to limit ourselves to the portrayal of true persons and true deeds but should on the contrary add to the responsibility of revolutionary literature and art the need to mold the models of proletarian heroes with wholehearted eagerness and all ways and means.

In his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" Chairman Mao points out, "Although man's social life is the only source of literature and art and is incomparably livelier and richer in content, the people are not satisfied with life alone and demand literature and art as well. Why? Because while both are beautiful, life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life." The six "mores" referred to by Chairman Mao here are a scientific generalization of the principle that creative literature and art must not be limited by true persons and true deeds but must typify them. The models of proletarian heroes should have a high ideological character, a profound historical content and a vivid

and rich typical environment and plot that enable the model character to grow to maturity. In order to combine the three with perfection, it is necessary to employ the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and mold illustrious heroic models, and this can never be accomplished by "linkup" with writing.

Would the proposal that creative literature and art should not be limited by true persons and deeds lead to the consequence of "writing about fictitious persons and fictitious deeds"?

This is an evident distortion.

"Truthfulness" in works of literature and art is based on "truthfulness" in social life. We are always opposed to the fabrication of fictitious persons and deeds out of nothing. However, what we refer to as "truthfulness" refers to the essential truthfulness of life, and not a likeness of it in superficial phenomenon. Therefore, the call for not limiting creative literature and art to true persons and deeds is not equal to the promotion of subjective imagination divorced from actual life. The call for molding the image of models must be preconditioned by the accumulation of a rich life by the author in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Any creation divorced from life and struggle can only be water without a source and a tree without roots spurned all the time by revolutionary writers and artists.

The stories of the three generations described in The Red Lantern have at first their truthful prototypes in actual life. However, The Red Lantern that glitters with radiance on the stage of art today is a magnificent flower brought out by irrigation with hard and bitter battles in the Chinese history of revolutionary struggle. The prototypes in actual life have been highly concentrated and generalized and fully typified. Even though "life in certain parts bears traces of the original type of life," it has far surpassed the significance of its "prototype." The three generations of heroes form a great picture of projecting the persistent dedication of the proletariat to the revolution in China on the stage. Stories of the heroic struggles of thousands of communists are concentrated here, and thousands of martyrs fearing neither bloodshed nor sacrifices for the revolution are merged here. The heroic image of Li Yü-ho in particular is a highly artistic generalization of the heroic characters of the Chinese proletariat typified and nearer the ideal. As a character in a specific form of class relationship and historical environment, Li Yü-ho's experience in struggle, spiritual realm and even details of life all reveal without exception the vivid characteristics of the era and give people a strong sense of truthfulness. He strikes root in the soil of real life, bears the strong smell of combat life in the anti-Japanese war, but is higher than ordinary life at that time. There is no way for you to confuse him with other people. Who can say that this is "a portrayal of fictitious persons and deeds" "fabricated out of nothing"?

Without Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, without physical participation in the practice of revolutionary struggle, those who are unfamiliar with the history of proletarian revolution in China and the life of struggle in the years of the anti-Japanese war are unable to make such epic-like artistic generalization by merely depending on "a fiction of mind," nor could

the brilliant images of people of three generations and especially of Li Yü-ho be rendered so truthful and touching. We can see that it is none other than the architects of these absurd arguments who with their eyes closed to the facts have violated the common knowledge and law of literary and art creation.

Would the proposal that creative literature and art should not be limited by true persons and deeds lead development to the extent of insulation from life?

This is a practice of sensationalism.

Chairman Mao's great call that "they must go among the masses; they must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle, go to the only source" should at any time be our foundation and starting point in the practice of revolutionary literary and art creation. At whatever time, we must be firmly opposed to the evil tendency to belittle the workers, peasants and soldiers and to depart from the masses, life and struggle. Without embracing the proletarian world outlook and point of view on literature and art, and in departure from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary literary and art line and from this sole and broadest and richest source of the life of struggle of the worker-peasant-soldier masses, there is fundamentally no means to make our way into the process of revolutionary literary and art creation, and of course the molding of the model images of contemporary heroes is also out of the question. However, if on the ground of preventing writers to depart from life and build carts behind closed doors we denounce all forms of concentration, generalization and typification of art as "not following the prototype of life" and "fabricating fictional persons and deeds out of nothing," this is in essence to negate the principle of typification of art, to call home the ghost of bourgeois naturalism, and to revive the revisionist fallacy of "truthful writing."

In point of fact, the proposal that creative literature and art must not be limited by true persons and deeds not only does not neglect life--the inexhaustible and only source of all literature and art, but has on the contrary set a higher demand by calling on the writers and artists to go deep into the heat of the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. This means that it will not do for us to go deep into the life of a narrow circle and we must go to the broad ocean of life. It will not do for us to make a few delicate touches like those of a dragonfly on the water surface, and we must go deep into life and lay hold of the most essential things in life for typification and reflection. May we ask: does this lead development to the extent of insulation from life?

Some amateur worker-writers have aptly said: "In the practice of creation, it often takes a work a very long time to ferment the themic thought, jump out of the circle of true persons and deeds and enter artistic reflection. This is also the hardest stage of creative writing." This shows that although some characters and incidents in actual life can become themes for concentration and generalization, and also can form the prototype or foundation for artistic creation, yet if we limit ourselves merely to the portrayal of a true advanced

character and his deeds, or of the "fictitious deeds of a true person or the true deeds of a ficitious person," we can never mold the artistic model of a heroic character. On the other hand, only by extensively and penetratingly observing, learning from experience, studying and analyzing the deeds of the struggle and the noble qualities of many heroic characters in actual life for concentration, generalization, selection and extraction can their heroic deeds and noble qualities be prominently embodied in the model images, and made more clearcut and nearer to the ideal, thus giving concentrated and prominent reflection to the great reovlutionary spirit of our era.

In the course of discussing his own experience in creative writing, Lu Hsün emphasized more than once: "The deeds portrayed are probably things that have been witnessed or heard. But not all the facts are used, and only one end is adopted for improvement or development until there is almost enough for making known my view." He also said that the "object" of taking such "pains" "is to eliminate all kinds of meaningless side effects so as to make our works concentrate and give stronger play to their strength." Aren't the advocates of "insulation" fond of talking about "side effects"? They are requested to take a look at what Lu Hsün has said!

In advocating that creative literature and art must not be limited by true persons and deeds, does it mean that those forms of art which take true persons and deeds as the main objects for reflection--such as reportage literature, biographical literature, feature stories, documentaries, artistic photography, etc.--should also be abolished? Naturally not. There is no need to deny that in the protracted revolutionary struggle and in the great struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, many outstanding works in these forms of art have emerged and left deep impressions in people's minds. They have played their own specific functions in reflecting life. However, these specific forms of art also do not completely bring out the "true persons and deeds," and they have to select, choose and tailor things before they can make their artistic influence felt. Similarly, even the short plays, ballads and stories, serial pictures, etc., among mass literary and art creations constantly used to reflect mainly the good people and good deeds of a place or a unit also cannot be oversimply limited by true persons and deeds. In this connection there is also involved a course of processing, extraction and generalization in creation. Therefore, the proposal that creative literature and art must not be limited by true persons and deeds not only will not make mass literary and art creation "timid and flinching," but will on the contrary broaden the road of literary and art creation.

It is necessary to mold models, but we must not be limited to the portrayal of true persons and true deeds. This is a universal law in literary and art creation. The experience in the creation of model revolutionary plays has further testified to this truth. Neither the attack of the model revolutionary plays as the "blossoming of one flower alone" by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, nor the attack of the experience in the creation of model plays as an "inhibiting magic phrase" by the architects of absurd arguments in literary and art circles has impaired in the least the model revolutionary plays and the experience in their creation. At present and in the future, the model revolutionary plays

will stand like a rock on the revolutionary literary and art stage. They are supported and cherished by the people and cannot be toppled by abuse. The more Teng Hsiao-p'ing attack the model revolutionary plays and the experience in the creation of them, the more we will popularize the model revolutionary plays. We will energetically popularize the valuable experience of the model revolutionary plays, firmly beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and carry the revolution in literature and art through to the end!

* * *

GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

It Won't Do Not To Carry Out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

by

the worker-theorist group of the Northern Suburb Timber Mill of Peking municipality and the worker-peasant-soldier theorist group of the Philosophy Department of Peking Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 15, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "It seems that it won't do not to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution, for our foundation is not solid. Judging from my observations, I am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories--I don't mean all or the overwhelming majority of them--leadership was not in the hands of the genuine Marxists and the masses of workers. Not that there were no good people among those in charge of the factories. There were. There were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of Party committees and among the Party branch secretaries. But they were following the line of Liu Shao-ch'i--simply resorting to material incentives, putting profits in command, and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth." "But there are indeed bad people in the factories." "This shows that the revolution is still unfinished." Chairman Mao's teaching has profoundly shown the necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution and clearly pointed out that in order to make socialist revolution, it is necessary to wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great practice of hundreds of millions of people in combating and preventing revisionism. It is precisely this extensive and deepgoing great political revolution that has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, smashed their plot for capitalist restoration, criticized their revisionist line, tempered the masses, educated the cadres and enabled Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to go deeper into the minds of people. It is precisely this great revolution that has reformed that portion of the superstructure incompatible with the socialist economic base, criticized the ideology of the exploiting classes, restricted bourgeois rights, enabled the numerous flowers of socialist new things to come into full bloom, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, and brought greater and greater prosperity to industrial and agricultural production and the whole national economy. In the great motherland, there appears the revolutionary scene of "orioles swinging and swallows darting everywhere." Numerous facts show that "this great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

Ten years ago, the May 16 "Circular" formulated under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao pointed out the necessity of the great cultural revolution and made it clear that the struggle of the great cultural revolution

was mainly for purging the power-holders taking the capitalist road within the Party. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing negated in the main the necessity of the great cultural revolution. At the early stage of the great cultural revolution, he followed Liu Shao-ch'i in openly resisting the "Circular," in a vain attempt to put out the raging fire of the revolution. He talked nonsense saying that "the old revolutionaries have run into new problems." He disguised Liu Shao-ch'i and company and himself as "old revolutionaries," so as to cover up the existence of revisionists like Khrushchev within the Party and deny the existence of a revisionist line running counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution.

After he resumed work, he still stubbornly denied the existence of revisionists and capitalists in the Party and flagrantly reversed verdicts for himself as well as for the chieftains of past opportunist lines. To deny the existence of capitalist-roaders within the Party is fundamentally to negate the great cultural revolution. Since such a main target of the socialist revolution as the capitalist-roaders within the Party has disappeared and the main danger of revisionism has disappeared, doesn't it mean then that the great proletarian cultural revolution should not have been launched at all?

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "What is the great cultural revolution for? It is for class struggle." The facts of class struggle have testified to Chairman Mao's wise and brilliant assertion that "it won't do not to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution," and exposed the reactionary nature of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in negating the great cultural revolution.

Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and stubbornly followed the capitalist road. They organized a bourgeois headquarters. Under their control, the former propaganda department of the CCP Central Committee became the "palace of the demon king," former Ministry of Culture became the "ministry of emperor and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties," and the former Ministry of Health became the "ministry of health for urban overlords." On the educational, literary and art and health fronts, the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. On other fronts, the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was also not small. If the great proletarian cultural revolution were not carried out, then it would not be long before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, our Party would degenerate, the state would change color, the fruits of the revolution obtained through the martyrdom of numerous revolutionary forerunners would be forfeited, and the proletariat and the laboring people would again be reduced to beasts of burden of the landlord and bourgeois classes. With the great spirit of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao initiated and led in good time this great proletarian cultural revolution. Here, we can clearly see that in negating the great cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing directs the spearhead straight at Chairman Mao and at Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The facts of class struggle before the great cultural revolution in the Northern Suburb Timber Mill have also fully shown that "it won't do not to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution." This mill is a local state enterprise gradually developed from the merging of 213 private-owned small factories. Before the great cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, over 60 capitalists successively served as cadres, with seven of them as factory superintendent and deputy superintendent, and 23 of them as office and workshop leading cadres. The capitalists made use of what power under their control to squeeze out and trounce the workers and to woo and corrupt the cadres. In the face of the "sugar-coated bullets," some cadres fought a losing battle. Meanwhile, due to their low consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle, some cadres did not promote proletarian politics but followed Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in pushing that set of stuff like "material incentives," "profits in command," "management of factories by experts."

This shows that despite the change in the system of ownership, there is still the question of ownership by which class in the socialist enterprise, not in name but in reality. Without carrying out the great cultural revolution, we cannot place leadership over enterprises in the hands of genuine Marxists and the working masses. We deeply feel that a factory like the Northern Suburb Timber Mill would have been in real trouble had the great cultural revolution not been carried out.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about profound revolutionary changes in the Northern Suburb Timber Mill. In the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers and cadres bravely criticized the revisionist line. In the whole factory, there was vigorously launched a mass movement to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The broad masses of workers and cadres continuously raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The sturdy growth of socialist new things effectivley restricted bourgeois rights. They seriously carried out the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," launched a mass movement to "learn from Tach'ing in industry" and reformed the irrational rules and regulations. The mutual relations of people were adjusted according to the socialist principle. The workers really became masters of the house and the communist spirit was carried forward in a big way.

The revolution gave impetus to production. Since 1969 total industrial output value has shown a progressive increase at the average of 18 percent per annum. At present, the total output value of the Northern Suburb Timber Mill is two and a half times greater than that before the great cultural revolution. The great cultural revolution is indeed fine!

Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Standing on the opposite side of hundreds of millions of people, he smeared the excellent situation brought by the great cultural revolution as a mass of pitch darkness and described the new things--the great fruits of the great cultural revolution--as good for nothing. He condemned the excellent situation since the great cultural revolution as "the present not as good as the past," and nonsensically said that "there are quite a number of problems" and that "it is very difficult to break a habit of

long standing." He negated the socialist new things, and on the ground that young cadres "have no experience," he negated the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and called on the young cadres to "drop their duties and go to the lower levels." He slandered the mounting of the stage of the superstructure by the workers as "occupying the latrine without emptying their bowels" and insisted on their stepping down. He vilified the model revolutionary plays as the "blossoming of a lone flower" and the barefoot doctors as attempting to "reach the sky in one step." He claimed "the quality of education has been on the decline" since the educational revolution. And so on and so forth. In short, he just couldn't reconcile himself to the new things and new forces emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and wanted to kill all of them with a single blow.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing said, "Forget all those problems in the great cultural revolution; give no thought to them and make no mention of them. I have a poor memory and have forgotten everything." These few short sentences are enough to throw in bold relief his hideous features in his negating wholesale the great cultural revolution. Such equivocal words as "a poor memory" and "forgotten everything" are unable to cover up his wolfish ambition to reverse verdicts and to practice restoration. The outbreak of counter-revolutionary political incident at Tienanmen Square is a major exposure of the resistance of the bourgeoisie within the Party against the proletariat as well as a major exposure of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary features.

How to look at the great proletarian cultural revolution is a touchstone for testing whether we are Marxists or revisionists. Prompted by their own class interests, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie have both concentrated their attention on the great cultural revolution. To affirm or negate the great cultural revolution is a struggle between the proletariat which wants to continue the revolution and the bourgeoisie and especially the Party capitalist-roaders for restoration and regression.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's verdict-reversal activities have taught us an important lesson by negative example. As far as our working class and the revolutionary people are concerned, the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution are won by us through struggle led by Chairman Mao and are not easy to come by. Every new thing emerging in the great cultural revolution is intimately bound up with us. Therefore, we workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary intellectuals naturally must safeguard, consolidate and develop the results of the great cultural revolution.

The 9th and 10th Party National Congresses have fully affirmed and scientifically summed up the great cultural revolution. This fully represents the fundamental interests of the masses of people accounting for over 95 percent of the population. To defend the great cultural revolution is to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To develop the fruits of the great cultural revolution is to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Prompted by such understanding, the Northern Suburb Timber Mill, under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao, has acted in contravention of the revisionist line and against the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing, resolutely adhered to Chairman

Mao's revolutionary line, wholeheartedly relied on the working class, withstood the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and developed the fruits of the great cultural revolution.

At present, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has already won a great victory, but the struggle is not over. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions on the great cultural revolution and his series of important directives on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his crime in negating the great cultural revolution in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

NEW PARTY MEMBERS

New Party Member Grows in Course of Combating and Preventing Revisionism

(NCNA-English Wuhan, July 4, 1976)

in a letter to chairman mao, li yen-ching, a soldier of the chinese people's liberation army, last september criticized the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping who had stirred up the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts and to push a revisionist line.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has tempered the masses and raised their capability of telling genuine marxism from sham marxism. li's example has been publicized in the "people's daily" and other peking papers.

twentytwo-year-old li yen-ching, a party member of poor peasant family origin, is a soldier stationed at the wuhan garrison. he joined the army in 1971 and is now a squad leader and a thoretical activist in his company. in their political study and discussion early last august, li and his fellow comrades felt there was something wrong with teng hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" and that teng's use of this term was not in conformity with chairman mao's teachings.

in mid-september last year, li and his comrades listened to a briefing of one of teng hsiao-ping's speeches in which teng had remarked: "we say that our troops must fight the enemy head-on, but in our head-on fight we must rely truly on weapons." hearing this, li restudied chairman mao's teaching: "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." he felt that teng hsiao-ping was going against the teachings of chairman mao's. in his speech, teng hsiao-ping had not said a single word about chairman mao's military thinking, his line on army building nor of the criticism of peng teh-huai and lin piao's bourgeois military line.

li yen-ching repeatedly studied marxist-leninist concepts on classes, class contradictions and class struggle and chairman mao's important instructions issued during the great proletarian cultural revolution. he worked for a deeper understanding of the character, target, task and prospects of the socialist revolution. in the historical period of socialism, the main contradiction is that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the main danger is revisionism.

he recalled chairman mao's earnest teaching, "guard against revisionism, and especially its emergence in the central committee of our party", and reviewed the ten two-line struggles within the party, especially the struggles against liu shao-chi and lin piao. he analyzed the reason why "the satellites went up to the sky while the red flag fell to the ground" in the soviet union, the first socialist state in the world and lenin's homeland, where capitalism has been restored. this told him that the reason was the emergence of the khrushchov renegade clique in the central committee of the soviet party, a clique who had seized power to practise revisionism.

in the early period after the founding of the army, li recalled, some people stood for basing it on pure military technique. later peng teh-huai and then lin piao pushed a revisionist military line, which severely criticized by chairman mao and the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. what teng hsiao-ping peddled in his "speech" ran along the same lines uttered by lin piao. they negated class struggle being the key link and peddled revisionist trash.

in the face of the major question concerning the political line, li yen-ching recalled chairman mao's teaching that "going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle", and he rose in resistance to the wrong political line and in criticism of it. then he wrote a letter telling the great leader chairman mao his ideas.

in his letter, the young soldier sharply criticized teng hsiao-ping's speech and pointed out that in essence it denied the strength of the masses and reversed the relationship between men and weapons and between political work and military affairs. li yen-ching quoted: "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." why does the 'speech' not mention the line. the question of the line must be stressed so that all can be clear on which line is the correct and which the wrong one on army building and become conscious fighters to implement and defend the correct line.

li yen-ching's revolutionary action received the support of the commanders and fighters of his unit.

the young soldier has drawn tremendous inspiration from the struggle initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. he and his comrades-in-arms have plunged into the struggle with greater revolutionary militancy.

the reason why li yen-ching was able to see through revisionism clearly is that he has assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in response to chairman mao's call "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism", and has consciously remoulded his world outlook.

over the last few years, li yen-ching has read the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", the "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, and many political and history books. in connection with the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius, he has earnestly studied military writings of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

tempered as a red guard in the great cultural revolution, li yen-ching gives his whole-hearted support for the new socialist things. he sensed that teng hsiao-ping was stirring up a right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, that he was opposed to the new socialist things, and was trying to overthrow the correct decisions of the cultural revolution and to settle accounts with it. this showed li that teng hsiao-ping was pursuing a revisionist line in opposition to chairman mao's revolutionary line, and was thus an unrepentant capitalist-roader.

recently, the party committee of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army issued the "notice on learning from comrade li yen-ching". the hupeh provincial party committee sponsored a meeting and invited li yen-ching to report on his exemplary deeds in daring to fight revisionism. the cadres and masses of the whole province are now following the good example of comrade li yen-ching.

WORKER-THEORISTS

"Our Worker-Theoretician"

Reproduced from best available copy.

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 3, 1976)

"our worker-theoretician" -- this is what the workers of the shanghai number 5 steel plant call 28-year-old lin yao-hua, a communist and a member of the plant's theoretical study group.

last summer, the programme of "taking the three directives as the key link", concocted behind chairman mao's back, by teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, spread to the plant. one of the workers asked lin yao-hua: "this programme correct or not?" lin yao-hua answered firmly: "incorrect. it does not conform to chairman mao's consistent teachings or to the fundamental principles of marxism-leninism."

when the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966 lin yao-hua was an 18-year-old red guard. in 1968, after graduating from a senior middle school, he came to work at the number two workshop of the shanghai number 5 steel plant. later he became the backbone force in the theoretical study group there. now he is deputy secretary of the workshop's party general branch and a deputy to the fourth national people's congress.

how is it that a young communist party member like lin could see through teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme, and dared to go against the tide and to struggle against it at a time when teng was using his central committee posts to put over his socalled "general programme"?

in answering to this question, lin said: "at that time i was thinking along these lines: marx and engels had said long ago in the 'manifesto of the communist party' that 'the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.' and the communists 'never cease, for a single instant, to instil into the working class the clearest possible recognition of the hostile antagonism between bourgeoisie and proletariat'. chairman mao also told us: 'never forget class struggle', and firmly 'grasp class struggle', as well as saying that in the long historical period of socialism we must remind ourselves of class struggle every year, every month and every day. throughout the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, class struggle is taken as the key link. teng hsiao-ping's kind of rubbish is directly opposed to and betrays these basic principles. he put politics on a par with economy and used the subterfuges of eclecticism, an old trick of the revisionists severely criticized by lenin and chairman mao in their works."

lin yao-hua went on to say: "at that time teng hsiao-ping was still in power and seemed to wield great influence. but he is nothing to be frightened of. lenin said: 'a revolutionary is not one who becomes revolutionary with the onset of the revolution, but one who defends the principles and slogans of the revolution when reaction is most violent and when liberals and democrats vacillate to the greatest degree.' chairman mao taught us 'guard against revisionism, and especially its emergence in the central committee of our party" and 'going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle.' we communists should never hide our views and give up revolutionary principles. we must uphold truth with a clearcut stand."

the party organization of the number two workshop made no mention of "taking the three directives as the key link" at their meetings or in their work. instead they explicitly put class struggle as the key link every time.

young lin said: "our struggle has the firm support of the party organizations at the higher levels, of the broad masses of party members and the workers."

once at a party meeting last july young lin delivered a report entitled "a communist party member should take the lead in studying revolutionary theory". in it he said: "i will abide by chairman mao's teachings and persist in studying the theory on proletarian dictatorship. the aim of our study is to oppose revisionism and prevent its occurrence and is not meant as a way of boosting production." his words were warmly applauded.

during their spare time, young lin and his comrades in the study group read many books analysing the way capitalism is restored in the soviet union. seeing how in the soviet union 'the satellites went up to the sky while the red flag fell to the ground", young lin nursed an intense hatred for those attempting to restore capitalism in china. in his study notes he called these persons "unrepentant capitalist-roaders".

last october, they heard about the document on "some problems in accelerating industrial development" rigged up under teng hsiao-ping's instigation. with a communist's dauntless revolutionary spirit, young lin criticized the revisionist points in it. the workers dubbed him "a theoretician from amongst us workers".

young lin said: "marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is an eye-opener. the number of political books i read last year in preparation for criticism of the right deviationist absurdities is greater than any other year. i read through all four volumes of 'selected works of mao tsetung' many times and read through the many volumes of 'collected works' of marx and engels and of lenin. i made hundreds of thousands of notes and cards on quotations

from revolutionary teachers. in the latter part of last year i began to read the second volume of 'capital' by marx and lenin's "philosophical notebooks". the revolutionary truth in these great works filled me with confidence to go against the revisionist line pursued by teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader."

members of the workers theoretical study groups like lin yao-hua study in their spare time. young lin always urges himself on with lu hsun's words "time is like water in a sponge. as long as you are willing to squeeze it there is always some to be found." he gets up earlier, goes to sleep later and studies during holidays. all 1,200 workers in the number two workshop have read the "manifesto of the communist party", "ludwig feuerbach and the end of classical german philosophy", "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" and other works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. 135 workers of the ingot casting workshop have read marx's "capital" and last year finished systematic study of the first volume. a number of workers of the shanghai number 5 steel plant have also studied some other of the more difficult books: marx's "mathematical manuscripts", engels' "dialectics of nature" and lenin's "philosophical notebooks".

young lin said: "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. we communists must be mentally prepared to wage protracted struggle. together with my comrades i am determined to stand at the forefront of struggle against revisionism. we will carry to the end the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist wind and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat excl."

TACH'ING OILFIELD

Taching Oilfield Cadres, Workers Study Chairman Mao's Important Directives, Continue Revolution

(NCNA-English Taching, July 3, 1976)

the july first editorial of the "people's daily", "red flag" journal and "liberation army daily", especially chairman mao's important directives contained in it, has been particularly illuminating, say leading cadres and workers of the taching oilfield. linking the criticism against teng hsiao-ping and the current struggle against the right-deviationist wind in their discussion, they have come to a deeper understanding of chairman mao's directives. they have pledged to wage protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party, oppose revisionism and prevent its emergence and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the taching oilfield is a standard bearer of china's industries.

chairman mao's important directives carried in the july first editorial say: "the bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." and "management itself is a matter of socialist education. if the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class." reviewing the path they traversed in revolutionising their ideology through practical work, the leading cadres and workers of the oilfield found the directives by chairman mao specially heart-warming. since the early sixties, leading cadres at the oilfield have cherished the fine traditions of plain living and hard work and refrained from accepting any special privileges. they have taken part in productive labour and refrained from lording over the people. they have placed the leadership of all levels under the direct supervision of the masses, thereby spurring the ideological revolutionization of the leading cadres. this has helped advance the victorious development of the oil industry. since the start of the cultural revolution, the leading cadres have again built up a system of learning from the workers through living and working alongside them at the grassroots.

since the beginning of this year, well over 860 cadres have persevered in leading revolution and production at the 26 frontline posts in the oilfield. 40 per cent of the cadres in the leading organs and headquarters

have been working at 370 selected grassroots units, and nearly one hundred office workers have been taking part in physical labour at basic units on rotation system. under the impetus of the current struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, the cadres are consciously implementing the system of participation in collective productive labour which enables them to maintain close ties with the workers. as a concrete action, they vowed to work against teng hsiao-ping's intensification and extension of bourgeois right. from their own experiences cadres at the taching oilfield recognize that chairman mao's important instructions are a profound exposure of the class nature of the party capitalist-roaders like liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, an analyses of their characteristics and roots and sets out methods of fighting them. these instructions are also a spur to the cadres, a powerful ideological weapon pointing out fundamental ways to restrict bourgeois right and to prevent and combat revisionism.

the leading cadres at the taching oilfield pay great attention to learning from the cadres at lower levels and from the masses. they respect the masses as teachers and eagerly support the new socialist things emerging among them. chou chan-ao, deputy secretary of the taching party committee is a well-known pace-setter in the oilfield. although his status has changed he still retains the true qualities of the working class. he often goes to a worksite and works side by side with the workers, who affectionately call him old chou. a former red guard kao chin-ying, is a new cadre promoted from the workers. he devotes three out of every six months to directing production at the grass roots. whenever he has to go to a drilling team, he joins the workers in well drilling, sometimes working for a dozen hours at a stretch just like the team members. he says: i am a worker. i can become a good cadre only if i am a good worker. by learning from the masses at the grassroots, the leading cadres in the taching oilfield get a deeper understanding of the strength of the masses and pay attention to bringing into full play the workers' role in enterprise management. workers are invited to take part in supervision, management and major decisions concerning the political line, the revolutionization of the enterprise, production and other tasks. thanks to giving the reins to the workers' socialist enthusiasm, the state quota for the first six months' crude oil production was fulfilled five days in advance of schedule. the oilfields production showed a big increase over the first half of 1975. the economic and technical quotas for crude oil production, water injection to the oilfield, transportation of crude oil, total industrial output value and profit delivered to the state were at all time highs compared with the corresponding period in previous years.

TIBET

Party Organizations in Tibet Constantly Grow

(NCNA-English Lhasa, July 3, 1976)

with the party organizations at various levels in tibet autonomous region constantly growing during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party members there have raised their theoretical level and deepened their understanding of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and are playing an active role in tibet's socialist revolution and construction.

the total party membership of the autonomous region is more than three times that of 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution. the number of party branches at grassroots levels has more than doubled, with the establishment of party branches in over 97 per cent of the communes (or townlets). party members of tibetan and other minority nationalities constitute 63 per cent of the total, three times more than the pre-cultural revolution figure. the number of women party members has increased threefold.

tsering doje, first secretary of the party committee of tuilungteching county in the suburbs of lhasa, told hsinhua that: "to vigorously admit new party members and train cadres from minority nationalities in border areas is important for the unification of the state, the furtherance of unity among the various nationalities and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

in line with the requirements set in the party constitution and proceeding from ideological education, the party organizations at various levels of the county admit into the party the advanced elements who have come to the fore in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. by the end of last year, the total party membership and the number of party branches at grassroots levels had increased six and fourfold respectively compared with the figures a decade ago. most of the party members are emancipated serfs and their sons and daughters. now every commune has a party branch and every production team has party members. 80 per cent of the production teams have established party groups. lately, on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, another group of emancipated serfs joined the party.

the party organizations at various levels lead the new and veteran party members in playing an important part in the three great revolutionary movements. the sangmu commune party branch, born in the cultural revolution,

has paid great attention to the party members' study of revolutionary theory and grasped the revolution in the spheres of the superstructure, giving a powerful impetus to agricultural production. for the last three successive years, the average per hectare output of grain of the commune has surpassed three tons, target set by the national programme for agricultural development.

with the education of the party, the members have constantly raised their consciousness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and become vanguards in revolution and production on various fronts.

woman communist party member tsoji works at the togme coal mine and is one of tibet's first generation of miners. she was elected a standing committee member of the national people's congress last year, but persists in taking part in productive labour and retains the fine qualities of an ordinary worker. the coal miners praise her for this. once when she was tunnelling in a pit, a sudden gush of water washed away the props, and there was danger of a roof collapse. tsoji plunged into the water waistdeep and took on the task of both commander and fighter. after ten hours' work the coal pit was made safe. tsoji always works alongside her mates whether at drilling holes for blasting or pushing the tubs of coal. the workers say of her: "tsoji is our leader but she's one of us."

since this year, tsoji and the workers have studied chairman mao's series of instructions in a deep-going way and criticised teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this tremendously advanced the revolution and construction at the coal mine. by the end of last may, the workers had fulfilled 60 per cent of their annual production target.

BRIDGES

Whangpoo River Bridge in Shanghai Opened to Traffic

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 3, 1976)

the highway of the double-decker road and railway bridge, the first spanning the whangpoo river in shanghai, was successfully completed and opened to traffic recently. its builders, spurred on by the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt, set a number of records in construction.

the railway part of the steel bridge was commissioned on september 11, 1975. tests in the past few months show that it meets quality requirements.

on june 29, 1976, more than 10,000 workers, commune peasants, people's liberation army soldiers and red guards attended the inauguration ceremony at the road bridge which was spruced up for the occasion in colourful bunting. there was tremendous jubilation and cheering as the 200 gaily-decorated motor vehicles drove over the 12-metre-wide bridge and a train rumbled across the lower railway bridge at the same time.

the whangpoo river road and railway bridge links the city proper with the shanghai general petro-chemical works now under construction. it will accelerate the construction of the works and improve communications between the northern and southern parts of shanghai.

the bridge, which is of chinese design, has three piers built of steel friction pipes on elevated platform foundation. with its approaches, the railway part of the bridge measures 3,048 metres. it has four spans totalling 420 metres over the river, the longest being 112 metres. it clears the surface of the water by 10 metres when the water table is at its highest. it took only 22 months to complete the whole project, starting from august 31, 1974 when the first pile was driven. this set a new record in china's bridge construction speed.

taking tingshan lake on the outskirts of shanghai as its source, the whangpoo river runs across shanghai before it empties into the east china sea. in the past, people and lorries had to cross the river by ferry to great inconvenience and inefficiency for all. the imperialists who occupied and plundered the city for a century before liberation did not bother to build a bridge to span the river. in 1946, the kuomintang reactionaries claimed they would construct a bridge, but only fleeced the people of large sums and without ever getting beyond the stage of promises.

soon after liberation, the people's government built a number of ferry wharves. the speedy development of socialist construction and especially the construction of the shanghai general petro-chemical works made the need for a bridge urgent.

many difficulties confronted the builders when they started the work. some people said it would take at least three years to complete; so the first need was to build a ferry boat to carry trains across the river. but the workers disagreed. they declared: "the chinese working class in the 1970's is determined to build a bridge that is up to the latest standard." there was then no road leading to the construction site. but the workers, who had taken part in the construction of the yangtze river bridges at wuhan and nanking, carried the heavy machines to the worksite with their hands and on their shoulders. the pile driving machines were soon installed.

last summer, influenced by teng hsiao-ping's right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, some persons arbitrarily attacked the revolutionary spirit of the workers, alleging that they were "acting rashly". the absurd attacks aroused great indignation among the workers. they took concrete action to repulse the adverse current and commissioned the railway bridge ahead of time last september. since the start of the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt, the builders have been regularly holding meetings at the worksites to criticize the revisionist line of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping. this imbued them with greater socialist initiative.

the construction of piers in the water was the key problem to the whole project. since building them by ordinary methods would take a long time, the designing, scientific research and construction departments of shanghai pooled their efforts to solve the problem. to meet the specific conditions of the construction site, they suggested building the piers of steel friction pipes on elevated platform foundations. for chinese workers it was the first attempt to build such large pier structures. a building engineering team under the ministry of communications volunteered to undertake the task. the builders worked day in and day out to complete the bridge ahead of schedule. the first trial pile driven into the river bed took 5,800 strokes of the hammer. they constantly summed up their experience, improved their pile-driving technique and raised efficiency. as a result, the three piers were planted rock-firm in the heart of the river in less than five months.

more than 300 organizations throughout the country played a part in solving the problems and in the successful completion of the construction of the bridge.

COLLIERIES

China's Biggest Coalmine Fulfills First Half Year Plan Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, July 3, 1976)

kailuan colliery, china's biggest coalmine, has fulfilled this year's six months plan 4 days ahead of time. after overfulfilling plans for 8 years in a row, it produced 700,000 more tons of coal than in the same period of last year and created the best record for the same period in its own history in the eight targets of crude coal output, dressed coal output, tunnelling footage, per work-face output, mechanization, rate of extraction, profit to the state and total value of production.

the struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and beat back right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has greatly aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the workers and staff members of kailuan mine and promoted the development of production. members of the party organizations at all levels have all along stood in the front ranks of the struggle and taken the lead in studying and criticising. the cadres and workers as well as their families have studied chairman mao's important instructions in earnest, repudiated the revisionist line pushed by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the party teng hsiao-ping and condemned his crimes of attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. comparing the state of things in the mine before and after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they roundly criticised such sinister revisionist stuff as "material incentive" and "control, check and suppress the workers" peddled by teng hsiao-ping in the field of industry and communications. the cadres relied still more on the workers in management in accordance with the socialist principle of running enterprises. since the beginning of this year, mass management groups in all the departments have been strengthened to help the party branches in grasping class struggle and production.

cadres and managerial staff at various levels have consciously restricted bourgeois right and gone down to the grassroots to make investigations and study, criticize the revisionist line and do physical labour side by side with the miners, thus improving the relations between the cadres and masses and promoting revolution and construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Hekuran Isai Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 2, 1976)

hekuran isai, member of the political bureau, and secretary of the secretariat, of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, today received the chinese workers' delegation led by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council.

present at the reception were sadik bocaj, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; idriz dhrami, secretary of the central council of the albanian trade unions; and gjylani shehu, vice-head of the foreign department under the party central committee.

han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present.

the reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

since its arrival in albania, the chinese delegation has visited berat, gjirokastra, fieri, lushnje, elbasan and korca districts.

a friendly get-together was held in gjirokastra on june 22 to welcome the chinese delegation. the guests visited the elbasan metallurgical combine. later in korca, they visited a place where comrade enver hoxha had lived and worked, and a knitwear mill, a carpet weaving mill and the "albania-china friendship" higher agricultural cooperative in the district, where they attended a meeting sponsored by the cooperative in celebration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

wherever the chinese visitors went they were welcomed by leading comrades of local party committees and trade union organizations, workers and trade union activists and had friendly meetings with them.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 4, 1976)

the chinese workers' delegation led by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, left here for home yesterday after a successful friendly visit to albania.

it was seen off at the airport by idriz dhrami, secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; llazar muco, director of the first department of the foreign ministry; gezim laska, chairman of the tirana district trade union council; and workers' representatives.

han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

a reception marking the conclusion of the delegation's visit was given by han po on the evening of july 2. it was attended by rita marko, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions; reiz malile, vice foreign minister; g. shehu, deputy director of the international department under the party central committee; ruhi sheqi, secretary of the tirana district party committee; and some responsible cadres of the central council of albanian trade unions.

proposing toasts at the reception which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, han po and marko paid glowing tribute to the steady consolidation and development of the great friendship between the chinese and albanian workers and peoples. they wholeheartedly wished good health and long life to chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, the great leaders of the two peoples, who have established this great friendship.

the chinese guests were accorded a warm welcome by local party, government and trade union leaders and albanian workers when they visited tirana, fieri, berat, gjirokastra, shkodra, korca, elbasan and lushnje.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

E.F. Hill Hails China's Victories in Criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Canberra, July 2, 1976)

edward f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), has warmly hailed the great victories scored by the communist party and people of china in their struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

writing in the "vanguard" under the title "chinese people struggle to consolidate proletarian dictatorship", hill says, "that struggle by the proletariat is to withstand and defeat the challenge by the capitalist class to proletarian state power. but in the opposite way, it is the struggle by the chinese capitalist class to overthrow socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

"it is a life and death struggle.

"in the end, the proletariat is bound to win because that is a law of history."

he continues, "australian revolutionaries have warmly hailed the great victories of the chinese proletariat in the present struggle to resist the restoration of capitalism. australian revolutionaries congratulate the great communist party and people of china on their victories and fervently wish them even greater successes.

"chairman mao tsetung is the great leader of the chinese proletariat. correctly the chinese people refer to chairman's proletarian headquarters. the bourgeoisie has thrown up a series of leaders in recent times -- liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and their followers collapsed like a house of cards when the chinese people joined struggle against them. lin piao collapsed quicker than liu shao-chi, and teng hsiao-ping quicker than lin piao. this is because of the gigantic continual advance in the revolutionary consciousness and activity of the chinese people. illustrating this is the publication and reading by the chinese people of millions and millions of copies of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin, mao tsetung. this is revolutionary study and learning on a scale never before known in history.

"teng hsiao-ping has revealed himself as serving the bourgeoisie, as a revisionist, that is, one who uses the terms of communism of its revolutionary essence, as a champion of the restoration of capitalism in china. his words and actions show that he is a capitalist restorationist."

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Deputy Leader of Australian Labor Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung met and had a friendly conversation with deputy leader of the labour party of australia thomas uren and his entourage here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

Thakin Chan Tun, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to China, left for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Ocean-Going Freighter Arrives in Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, July 2, 1976)

the ocean-going freighter "feng-ming", designed and made in china, arrived at the port of pointe-noire, congo, recently.

this was her first voyage to west africa to offer the chinese people's profound friendship to the african people.

on june 28, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in congo kuo ming-chih and captain of "feng-ming" liu yu-chung gave a reception at the port of pointe-noire to mark the occasion.

present at the reception were estchitsambou, leading member of kouilou region and mayor of pointe-noire, and personages from all circles.

kuo ming-chih and estchitsambou spoke at the reception. they praised the friendly relations between the chinese and congolese peoples and wished that the friendship between the two countries would be constantly developed.

prior to the reception, the congolese friends visited the chinese freighter.

CHINA AND GUINEA

New Ambassador of Guinea Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman Wu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

sekou yansane, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of guinea to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, and director of the african affairs department ho kung-kai and director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien of the foreign ministry.

abdoul karim sylla, economic and commercial counsellor of the guinean embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND POLAND

Kazimierz Mijal Greets Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of poland, has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the letter reads:

the founding of the communist party of china 55 years ago was one of the most important days in the whole history of the chinese people and was of great significance and influence on the further development of mankind. to win liberation from exploitation and oppression, the chinese labouring masses comprising the overwhelming majority of the class society had no lack of strength; but to free themselves from the shackles of feudalism, capitalism and colonialism, what they lacked were organization, revolutionary leadership and the ideology that could get them united and lead them in waging a struggle for national and social liberation.

mao tsetung has brought to the chinese people the torch of the revolutionary march and the victory of socialist revolution. the communist party of china has laid the foundation of the political organization of the nation's advanced class and of the nation's revolutionary

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unity and unification. marxism-leninism has generated mao tsetung thought that has outstandingly applied the scientific theory of socialism to the revolutionary struggle under the historical conditions in china.

under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by mao tsetung, the chinese people have won and are winning great victories either on the various fronts of the revolutionary struggle for national liberation or in the whole historical period of socialist construction and of the steady strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the history of the communist party of china is the history of the life of mao tsetung, the history of his untiring work and struggle in the 55-year-long revolutionary and heroic course of the party and the history of the victory of his marxist-leninist thought and of the political line formulated by him to continue socialist revolution in the whole historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the chinese people have, in only a few years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, scored great victories and defeated one anti-party clique after another, renegades to communism and enemies of the revolutionary line and socialist construction liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping.

today, people's china is the most powerful and independent socialist state, a state under the victorious dictatorship of the proletariat which threatens no one and is now engaged in the building of socialism, a state with the broadest masses devoting their creativeness and selfless efforts to the building of a powerful socialist material foundation and the founding of a socialist, completely revolutionary and democratic culture, and a bastion of world revolution and socialism.

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the polish marxist-leninists, working class and labouring people wish the great chinese people, the communist party of china and its founder and organizer, the outstanding marxist-leninist theoretician chairman mao tsetung, more revolutionary victories and achievements in the cause of building socialism in the people's republic of china and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

long live the glorious communist party of china which has been long steeled in the revolutionary struggle excl.

long live chairman mao tsetung, the founder and builder of the communist party of china and outstanding theoretician of scientific socialism excl.

long live the revolutionary friendship between the heroic polish and chinese peoples excl.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Seychelles Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Representative

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

francis albert rene, prime minister of the republic of seychelles, received in his office in victoria yesterday morning yang shou-cheng, representative of the chinese government and chinese ambassador to ethiopia. they had a cordial and friendly talk, according to a report from victoria.

yang shou-cheng has come to attend the independence celebrations of the republic of seychelles.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent: "Natural Ally" or Wicked Enemy

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

the african countries and people, through their experience in protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and particularly the stark reality they have faced in the african continent in the past year, have become increasingly aware that the superpower, the soviet union, under the cloak of "socialism" is by no means a "natural ally" but a wicked enemy. this is an outstanding feature of the african people's new awakening today.

stemming from its strategic necessity of contending for hegemony in europe with u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism has in recent years intensified its infiltration and expansion in africa. the imprint of the two superpowers' rivalries on the whole african continent in the political, military, economic and cultural fields can be seen clearly, just as the desperate efforts made by soviet social-imperialism in infiltration and expansion in africa. it was disclosed that the soviet union has up to now provided over a dozen african countries with "military aid" to the tune of more than 10,000 million u.s. dollars and has become the biggest munitions dealer in africa. it also sent several thousand military advisors to africa, set up military bases in many places there or gained the right of using african airports and harbours. moreover, moscow has dispatched a large number of kgb special agents under various disguises to africa and carried out subversive activities in many african countries. at the same time the soviet union has incessantly increased its economic plunder and cultural infiltration

in african countries. all these facts have made more and more african countries and people come to realize that this superpower, the soviet union, is not a "natural ally" but a wolf disguised as "socialism". an official of the organization of african unity pointed out, "if the people came to recognize u.s. imperialism in the sixties, then they began to know better soviet social-imperialism in the seventies."

the soviet union's flagrant armed intervention in angola as an international gendarme and its brutal pursuance of hegemonism in egypt in the past year have laid bare the true features of soviet social-imperialism before the african people.

in 1968, the soviet union intruded into czechoslovakia to make a show of force in its "big community"; in 1971, it incited others to dismember pakistan by stealthily supplying them with money and guns; in the latter half of 1975, it sent over 1,000 soviet military personnel and 10,000 mercenary troops plus large quantities of sophisticated weapons to angola several thousand kilometres away from its own border to carry out large-scale massacre of the african people.

moscow's serious crimes in armed intervention in angola has helped the african countries and people to see through the essence of soviet social-imperialism. an african said, "the 'banner of socialism' flaunted by the soviet union is, in the final analysis, a manoeuvre to plunder our states." another stated, "what is being witnessed in angola is naked russian imperialism." still another pointed out, "the soviet union today represents the greatest danger to our countries." they asked: why did the soviet union pour huge amounts of sophisticated arms into angola to back one movement against the other two when the portuguese colonialists had already been driven out? they solemnly pointed out that this soviet act "has become naked aggression against the angolan people" and an act of colonialism. although the brezhnev clique has claimed time and again that it "does not seek advantages" in angola, the african people flatly pointed out that the soviet union "has created war in africa" in an attempt to plunder the rich natural resources in angola and to "establish a base" for the soviet atlantic fleet with "the blood of the angolan people" "so as to control the waters off the entire west africa" and turn angola into a bridgehead for domination of central, east and southern africa.

in face of soviet aggression in angola, the african people said in alarm, "a predatory tiger is now coming in through the back door." they solemnly declared, "we should join forces and fight against those people who are trying to recolonize africa." in face of the soviet attempt to further meddle in african affairs and carry out colonial expansion, they stressed that all african issues should be settled by the africans themselves,

"no intervention by foreign powers in african affairs" and "we do not want our friends from foreign countries to come to liberate africa for us." these just calls of the african people constitute a head-on blow to the soviet social-imperialists.

the bankruptcy of soviet hegemonism in egypt is another exposure of its real social-imperialist features in africa. in the egyptian people's struggle against israeli aggression, the soviet union has for long exacted payments from the egyptian people at usurious rate and reaped huge profits, and grossly meddled in egyptian internal affairs, even attempting to subvert the egyptian government. it tried to control and enslave the egyptian people permanently and totally. having suffered from the evil deeds of soviet hegemonism, the egyptian people rose in resistance. flying into a rage, the new tsars tried to force the egyptian people to subdue by various dirty means and through exerting pressure. particularly in the last year, the soviet union not only stopped supplying egypt with weapons and spare parts but also prevented others from doing so. it viciously forces egypt to pay its debt and interest amounting to 400 million dollars annually, refusing even to grant egypt a period of grace.

the despotic acts of soviet social-imperialism are intolerable to the egyptian people. the egyptian government declared last march the abrogation of the egyptian-soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation" which was imposed by the soviet union on egypt in 1971. egyptian president anwar el sadat solemnly stated that the soviet union wanted egypt to submit to it, "we categorically refuse to do so." directed against soviet blackmail and counter-charges, egypt cancelled the right of the soviet navy to use egyptian harbours.

the anti-hegemonic struggle of the egyptian people has torn off the soviet mask of a "natural ally." an egyptian leader pointed out sharply that the soviet union is "a venomous serpent one must be on guard against" and has "encroached on our independence and sovereignty." speaking from experience, the egyptian people noted, "in the name of friendship, the soviet union wants to deprive egypt of everything." it tries "to colonize other nations in the name of friendship," and constitutes "in fact an obstacle to egypt's attainment of its national aims".

the people of other african countries have perceived more clearly the real features of this "natural ally" from what happened in egypt. they pointed out that "egypt was let down in their struggle against zionist israel by the russians," and that the soviet union "is a hegemonist vulture".

hanging on in angola, soviet social-imperialism is now casting a greedy eye on southern africa, waiting for a chance to fish in troubled waters. it is trying to sow dissension among the african countries and undermine the struggle of the african people. speaking of the soviet wild ambitions to annex africa and dominate the world, the africans pointed out, "the russians will go nowhere."

"all reactionaries are paper tigers." soviet social-imperialism is no exception. it looks ferocious but is weak in essence; its wild ambitions far exceed its power. its expansion everywhere heralds only its failure. the more it carries out aggression and expansion in africa, the faster its true colours will be unmasked, ending up in being a teacher by negative example before the african people. the frantic expansion carried out by the new tsars will certainly be battered by the awakening and united african people.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

General Secretary of Ceylon Communist Party Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, on july 1 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

please accept on behalf of the ceylon communist party our congratulations and wishes for further success on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Pavilion Head Leaves Peking for Damascus International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

Chiao Chih-cheng, head of the Chinese Pavilion to the International Fair in Damascus, Syria, left here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND US

Chief of US Liaison Office in China Gives Reception to Mark Bicentenary of Independence of the USA

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

thomas sovereign gates, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china, and mrs. gates gave a reception here at noon today on the occasion of the bicentenary of the independence of the united states of america.

among the guests were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, vice-minister of public health chang chih-chiang, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission chao cheng-hung, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiao-yi and deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs kang tai-sha.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman Chu Teh, Premier Hua Kuo-feng Greet Reunification of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier hua kuo-feng today sent a message to president ton duc thang, first secretary le duan, chairman truong chinh and premier pham van dong, most warmly greeting the reunification of the whole of viet nam, and warmly congratulating them on assuming respectively the offices of president of the socialist republic of viet nam, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly and premier of the government. the message reads:

comrade ton duc thang, president of the socialist republic of viet nam,

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the socialist republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the socialist republic of viet nam,

hanoi

the sixth national assembly of the socialist republic of viet nam solemnly proclaimed the reunification of the whole of viet nam. this is a brilliant achievement of the long and valiant struggle waged by the people in both north and south viet nam. on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, we wish to extend our warmest congratulations to you as well as the viet nam workers' party, the government of the socialist republic of viet nam and the fraternal vietnamese people, and warmly congratulate you on assuming respectively the offices of president of the republic, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly and premier of the government.

under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people, holding high the brilliant banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" of president ho chi minh and having waged an extremely arduous anti-imperialist

struggle for decades, finally drove out and overthrew the external and internal reactionary forces and won independence and liberation for the entire nation, complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and accomplishment of the great cause of reunifying their fatherland. the national reunification of viet nam is a big event in the political life of the vietnamese people today, and is of tremendous significance in the history of viet nam's struggle for national liberation. the chinese people heartily rejoice at every victory and success won by the fraternal vietnamese people. we are sure that the vietnamese people with their glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle will win new and still greater victories in the cause of building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist viet nam.

may the socialist republic of viet nam enjoy prosperity.

may the great friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples grow stronger and develop steadily.

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

hua kuo-feng,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 3, 1976

Vietnam Ambassador Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

viet nam ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh gave a press conference at the embassy for chinese and foreign correspondents here today on the first session of the national assembly of unified viet nam which opened on june 24 in hanoi.

the viet nam ambassador spoke of the great historical significance of this session of the national assembly and gave an account of the progress and the satisfactory results of the session.

copies of a report entitled "let our entire people unite to build our reunified and socialist fatherland -- viet nam excl." delivered at the session on june 25 by le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and other related documents were distributed at the press conference.

Vietnamese Railway Workers' Football Team Welcomed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

the physical culture and sports commission gave a reception for the china-visiting railway workers' football team of the democratic republic of viet nam led by nguyen nhat que with ngo quoc nghia as the deputy leader here this evening.

present on the occasion were leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned lu chin-tung, cheng tzu-sheng, sun pao-jung, jen chao and chu tse as well as chinese football coaches and players.

among the guests at the reception were tran trung, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and nguyen thanh cong, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here.

lu chin-tung and nguyen nhat que spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and viet nam.

the vietnamese workers' football team arrived here yesterday.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warmly Greet the Successful Realization of the Reunification of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "warmly greet the successful realization of the reunification of viet nam". full text of the editorial reads:

the first session of the national assembly of unified viet nam which opened in hanoi, capital of viet nam, on june 24 came to a successful close on july 3. the session decided on the domestic and foreign policies of unified viet nam, elected the new leading organs of the state and state and government leaders, decided on the name, national flag, national emblem, capital and national anthem of the country and formed the constitution drafting commission. this is an event of great significance in the political life of the entire vietnamese people and marks a splendid milestone in the history of viet nam. at the time of nationwide jubilation in viet nam, the chinese people, full of joy, extend the warmest congratulations to the fraternal vietnamese people.

in 1969, when the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation was at an extremely fierce and arduous stage, the great leader of the vietnamese people the late president ho chi minh, with firm resolve to win, solemnly predicted in his testament: "our fatherland will be reunified. our compatriots in the north and in the south will be reunited under the same roof." today, this prediction of president ho chi minh's has successfully come true.

the realization of the reunification of the fatherland is the strong national aspiration of the entire vietnamese people. they have waged a protracted and most arduous struggle for the independence of the fatherland and the liberation of the nation. particularly since the august revolution in 1945, the vietnamese people, holding high the glorious banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" under the leadership of the workers' party of viet nam, have successively resisted two imperialist aggressors in an unrelenting spirit of revolutionary heroism and achieved one victory after another. in the spring of 1975, they thoroughly defeated the domestic and foreign reactionary forces in an irresistible momentum and completely liberated south viet nam. this victory of the vietnamese people brought to a glorious end the war for saving and defending the fatherland, which began with the august revolution and lasted 30 years, thus paving the way for the reunification of the whole country. the holding of the first session of the national assembly of unified viet nam is a victorious summing-up of the vietnamese people's protracted revolutionary struggle. the chinese people are convinced that the

successful realization of the reunification of viet nam will give a powerful impetus to the vietnamese people's cause of building a peaceful, independent and unified socialist viet nam.

the advancing wheel of history is not to be held back. since the vietnamese, kampuchean and lao peoples won great historic victories more than one year ago, the situation in southeast asia, like the whole international situation, has continued to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. the great current that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution is continuing to surge forward. the revolutionary struggles waged by the people of asian countries including those of the three countries in indochina have dealt very heavy blows to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the two superpowers are still locked in fierce rivalry for hegemony, but, it can be said with certainty that their hegemonic policy of interfering in other countries' internal affairs and carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere is doomed to failure. the historical trend that the people of asian countries master their own destiny and unite in the struggle against hegemonism can never be held back. it will surely advance to victory.

china and viet nam are friendly neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. there is a long-standing, traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. they have sympathized with and supported each other in their protracted revolutionary struggles against imperialism. the chinese people acclaim the great historic victory of the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and heartily rejoice at the achievements scored by the vietnamese people in their efforts to heal the wounds of war, restore and develop the economy, carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction. the chinese people have always treasured their revolutionary friendship with the vietnamese people. we maintain that safeguarding and developing this friendship on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is the common desire of the people of our two countries and conforms to their fundamental interests. the chinese people will, as always, continue to make contribution to the enhancement of the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples.

may the vietnamese people achieve new and still greater victories in the cause of revolution and construction in the future.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav National Men's Volleyball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 3, 1976)

the physical culture and sports commission gave a luncheon party here today in honour of the national men's volleyball team of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia now on a friendly visit to china. leader of the team is marjan lanarcic and deputy leader is boga sotirovski.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and other officials of the yugoslav embassy here attended the party.

present were leading member of the physical culture and sports commission lu chin-tung, leading members of other departments concerned chang chih-huai, tsao szu-hui, lin yi-chung and chu teh-lu, as well as chinese men's volleyball coaches and players.

in their toasts at the luncheon party, lu chin-tung and marjan lanarcic expressed the wish that the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and yugoslavia would constantly grow.

the yugoslav national men's volleyball team arrived here by plane yesterday.

Chinese and Yugoslav Men's Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1976)

the yugoslav national men's volleyball team played a friendly match with the chinese national men's volleyball team at the capital indoor stadium here this afternoon and drew warm applause from more than 18,000 spectators.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; lu chin-tung, chang chih-huai, kuo lei, lin yi-chung and chu teh-lu, leading members of departments concerned, watched the friendly match. before the match, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with marjan lanarcic, leader, and boga sotirovski, deputy leader, of the national men's volleyball team of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china, and dusan grubor, minister-counsellor of the yugoslav embassy here, and his wife were present on the occasion.

the yugoslav national men's volleyball team is visiting china for the first time. it has rich experience in international competition and all-round skills. the match proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the players of both countries displayed good skill and gave an exciting performance before the host team won 3:1 (15:11, 15:6, 10:15 15:11).

the visiting team will play its second match here with the kwangtung men's volleyball team tomorrow evening.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Socialist Modernization or Capitalist Restoration?

by

Yen Ch'ün (严群)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 28, 1976)

For the purpose of pushing his revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing hoisted the tattered banner of the theory of productive forces and advocated everywhere "everything for modernization." He beat his chest and "swore" to heaven that even "at the risk of his old life" he also would "carry out this great task."

What kind of stuff is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "everything for modernization" after all? The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square which had been smashed not long ago has provided this with the best answer. At that time, a handful of counter-revolutionary rioters, "with swords unsheathed," openly called for casting Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of China's Nagy on the one hand. On the other hand, they howled, "On the day of four modernizations, we will offer libations and sacrifices again." This fully shows that the "modernization" clamored by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is definitely not socialist modernization but capitalist restoration, and that his clamor represents precisely the yearning for restoration of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and all counter-revolutionaries represented by him. This has also educated us from the negative side that we must deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacy of "everything for modernization."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's publicity of "everything for modernization" is first of all a brazenfaced betrayal of the spirit of the 9th and 10th Party Congresses and the 4th People's Congress. Flaunting the banner of implementing the spirit of the 4th People's Congress, what he adopts is the counter-

revolutionary tactic of "flaunting the banner of others to smuggle his own trash." ("Flaunting the Banner of Others," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXI, p. 116)

As is known to all, the 4th People's Congress was convened under the situation of the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. This Congress took Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guide, and based on the spirit of 19th and 10th Party Congresses, it summed up the brilliant achievements made on various fronts since the great cultural revolution and further laid down China's new tasks in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Based on Chairman Mao's instructions, Premier Chou put forward in his "Report on the Work of the Government" the goal of the magnificent struggle for "accomplishing the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of the century, so that our national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world." The document of the Congress pointed out with emphasis that the basic line for the whole historical period of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao for us "is the life line of our Party as well as the life line of our state," and "provided we adhere to this basic line, we certainly will be able to surmount all difficulties, vanquish the enemies at home and abroad and win still greater victories." The Congress called on the people of all nationalities throughout the country to unite closely, adhere to the basic line of the Party, actively wage the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, properly carry out the socialist revolution on the political front, the economic front and the ideological and cultural front, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, keep more properly to the socialist orientation, and insure the uninterrupted advance of our country along the road indicated by Chairman Mao.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders fundamentally did not refer to our need to accomplish modernization in keeping with the socialist orientation, but put forward with an ulterior object in view the slogan of "everything for modernization." They nonsensically said that only this was "really in keeping with our great ambition and high hopes, and even tried to befuddle people by crying that without accomplishing the four modernizations, "there will be one day when all of us will be doomed." They raised modernization to a position above all else without giving any thought to the orientation and the road, and entirely obliterated the differences between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism. This seriously distorted the spirit of the 9th and 10th Congresses of the Party and the 4th People's Congress.

The sinister object of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in so flagrantly distorting the spirit of the 9th and 10th Party Congresses and the 4th People's Congress and in frenziedly advocating "everything for modernization" also lies in his vain attempt to fundamentally tamper with the principal contradiction of the whole historical period of socialism and the fundamental task of the Party in this historical period, and to negate the basic theory and basic practice of the Party in taking class struggle as the key link and the basic line of the Party.

Chairman Mao has again and again taught us that in the whole historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The principal contradiction of the socialist period and the basic line of the Party determine that in all work our Party must insist on taking class struggle as the key link, exercising the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. For over two decades, it is precisely because we have victoriously carried out a series of political movements and especially the great proletarian cultural movement and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and deepened the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and the socialist revolution in all spheres of the economic base and the superstructure that we have guaranteed the victorious advance of our country along the socialist orientation. This is the basic theory and basic practice of our Party for carrying out the socialist revolution.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is always opposed to this key link of class struggle and has never referred to this principal contradiction in the form of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. He vociferously clamors that "agriculture has held back industry" and that "science and technology have held back the four modernizations." He attacks the appearance of the "crisis" in the revolution in education of "holding back the level of modernization as a whole." In making use of "holding back" left and right, his intention is to tamper with this principal contradiction--the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie--into the contradiction of whether or not to promote the four modernizations. This is a refurbished version of "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward productive forces"--the principal contradiction at home as advanced by Liu Shao-ch'i--under the new situation, and is a vain attempt to fundamentally negate the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie, the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and the great proletarian cultural revolution, and to oppose the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marxism always pays great attention to the development of productive forces. However, Marxism also holds all the time that politics is the commander, the soul, and that "political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." This is a basic principle of Marxism. Stepping into the shoes of the theory of productive forces publicized by all new and old revisionists at home and in the international arena, as Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders frenziedly advocate "everything for modernization," they at the same time make every effort to oppose proletarian politics in command, and flagrantly yell: "Don't be afraid of putting technique in command." They want to whip up "an economic typhoon" or a "vocational typhoon," and say that "if the 8th grade is not strong enough, make it the 10th grade or the 12th grade." They frenziedly whip up the evil wind in this way because they want to blow away proletarian politics and the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that they could unscrupulously practice restoration and regression and lead our country onto the revisionist or capitalist road.

Another sinister aim of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in advocating "everything for modernization" is to use it to oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights and directly resist the great leader Chairman Mao's instructions. Cudgeling his brain, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has openly dished up a fallacy: "The restriction of bourgeois rights also calls for a material base without which they cannot be restricted." He vainly attempts to draw on this pretext to impose his reactionary stuff of "everything for modernization" on the whole Party and the people of the whole country so that he can openly and legally strengthen and extend in an unbridled manner bourgeois rights.

Chairman Mao always pays great attention to the criticism and restriction of bourgeois rights. Last year, in his important instruction on the question of theory, he further pointed out clearly and correctly: "Our country at presnt practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power."

Bourgeois rights are the soil and conditions breeding capitalism and constitute the important economic base on which the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party relies for its survival. Only by constantly restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing the three major differences and constantly solving the contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base and between the relations of production and productive forces can the socialist enthusiasm of the masses be brought into play, thus opening up a broad road for the development of socialist productive forces. Modernization accomplished in this way is genuine socialist modernization and the material base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Conversely, if bourgeois rights are not restricted and are even strengthened and extended, the development of socialist productive forces is bound to be seriously hampered and restricted, and this will lead to the restoration and regression of the social system as a whole.

Under the pretext of "everything for modernization," Teng Hsiao-p'ing frenziedly advocates the practice of material incentives, profits in command, management of factories by experts, and technology first. He promotes the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace, and implements the control, strangulation and oppression of the masses. If things were done according to this revisionist line of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's, capitalism would spread unchecked, new bourgeois elements would grow up group by group, the relations of mutual aid and cooperation between people would become relations between the employer and the employed and between the oppressor and the oppressed, and the working class and the laboring people would no longer be the masters of the house. The bourgeoisie inside the Party also would make use of their usurped power of political leadership, control of production and control over products to exercise bourgeois rule over the broad masses, make uncompensated use of the labor of other people and dispose of at random the means of production owned by the State and the collective. The socialist system of ownership would exist only in name but would actually become the capitalist system of ownership under the control of a few capitalist-roaders, thus leading to the

round restoration of capitalist relations of production. Under such circumstances, the outcome would either be the basic failure of the four modernization with the country turned into a satellite of imperialism or social-imperialism, or the same as the Soviet Union where "up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag."

The Soviet Union of today has entirely degenerated to become the fascist dictatorship of the bureaucrat-bourgeoisie with the gang of revisionist lords of the Brezhnev renegade clique abusing their power tyrannically and riding roughshod over the people. The so-called "prosperous socialism" is nothing more than the paradise of the bourgeoisie and the hell of the laboring people. Isn't the "day of four modernizations" to which the handful of counter-revolutionaries wanted "to offer libations and sacrifices again" during the counter-revolutionary riot at T'ienanmen Square not long ago precisely such a "paradise" they are dreaming of restoring day and night?

In the final analysis, in frenziedly advocating "everything for modernization," Teng Hsiao-p'ing seeks to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. The revisionist high officials of the Teng Hsiao-p'ing type look upon the powers invested in them by the Party and the people as their own prerogatives, their offices as their own territories, and the material life and treatment granted them by the people as vested interests. They live in luxury, remain above the masses, lead a life of debauchery and have completely turned bourgeois in thought and feeling and in political stand. They no longer want revolution but are opposed to revolution. They look upon bourgeois rights as their root of life and protect them as though they were treasures. They want to restore with all ways and means those which have been abolished, try their utmost to strengthen and extend those which are still preserved, and even want to make hereditary things of them. When the broad masses rise in revolution to restrict and pound against their prerogatives and vested interests, they make every effort to boycott and oppose them. Therefore, they make use of the powers in their hands to dish out such trash as "taking the three directives as the key link" and "everything for modernization" in a vain attempt to blur people's vision and switch the brunt of revolutionary attack so as to protect the interests of the revisionist high officials and restore capitalism.

In short, the struggle of the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people with Teng Hsiao-p'ing is definitely not a struggle over whether it is necessary to practice modernization, but a struggle of orientation and road between the practice of socialist modernization or capitalist restoration, a struggle between the practice of Marxism or revisionism. This struggle bears on the future and destiny of the Party and the country. In the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we will deepen the criticism of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces advertised by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, seriously implement the Party's basic line, deepen the socialist revolution at the economic base and in the realm of superstructure, carry out well all kinds of work under the command of proletarian politics, and fight for the building of China into a socialist modern power at an early date.

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"Present-Day Sayings" and "New Sayings" Explained

by

Li Hsüeh (李雪)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 29, 1976)

For the sake of capturing the ideological battlefront and preparing public opinions for reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the people whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts under his instigation disseminated a profusion of revisionist absurd arguments. The Teng Rumor Factory concocted and propagated large numbers of counter-revolutionary political rumors. Teng Hsiao-p'ing also planned to publish a journal for staging a rival show to the newspapers and journals of the Party and the CCP Central Committee. He denounced the articles appearing in Party newspapers and journals as "stereotyped." Meanwhile, he issued to the people who wrote sinister articles at his instructions the order: "One must not just repeat present-day sayings all the time but should make a few new sayings."

In the local dialect, the phrase "present-day sayings" stands for an old tune and has the meaning of sayings that are "out of date." Teng Hsiao-p'ing vilifies the articles in our newspapers and journals propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as "present-day sayings," or in other words, basic theories "out of date." This serves to expose precisely the repulsive features of his all-round betrayal of Marxism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A line and a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." As for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the basic concepts of Marxism on the class struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the continued revolution, we must in close conjunction with reality adopt diverse forms and use an accurate, clearcut and vivid language to remind ourselves of them constantly and repeatedly. The ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists and the professional theorists have published many fine articles in this field that are welcomed by the broad masses of people. However, so long as the articles propagate the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, no matter how fresh or lively they might be written, Teng Hsiao-p'ing would disparage them without exception as "stereotyped." It can be seen that his intention is to negate the propagation of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and negate the occupation of the battlefront of public opinion by the proletariat.

What are the "new sayings" made by Teng Hsiao-p'ing? The most important one is "taking the three directives as the key link." Who has spoken of it before? It is worthy of being called a major invention. He also inspired the careful concoction of "On the General Program for All Kinds of Work in the Whole Party and the Whole Country" and incited people "to risk their old lives" to write an "outline report" for "opening up an immense breach" for restoration to formulate "rules and regulations" in the name of

"accelerating industrial development"--which actually was for accelerating capitalist restoration--in an all-out effort to promote the "new sayings." Actually, in what respect are they "new"? They are "new" in that they have revised Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and negated this key link of class struggle.

All revisionists are bound to describe Marxism as "out of date" and go all out to oppose it. They are bound to describe their "revision" of Marxism as "new" and discuss it at great length. Looking through the history of the International Communist Movement and the history of the two-line struggle within our Party, we should know that the bag of tricks used by Teng Hsiao-p'ing to attack revolutionary public opinions and create counter-revolutionary public opinions is new neither in content nor in form. One theoretical basis of "taking the three directives as the key link" is called the theory of the dying out of class struggle, and it so happens that this theory has been copied from a revisionist old treatise. Without going into what has been taking place abroad, this tune has been hummed many times by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, and even Teng Hsiao-p'ing in China itself. Another theoretical basis of this revisionist program is the theory of productive forces. This is a reprint of the theory of "white cat, black cat" made by him more than ten years ago--which was also bought wholesale from Bernstein, the founder of revisionism. Even this phrase "stereotyped" had also been used by Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself to attack revolutionary public opinion before the great cultural revolution. This is also no new invention by him, for similar words had been spoken many times in the fifties by the revisionists of the Hu Feng counter-revoutionary clique. Because the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing belong to the down-fallen and moribund class, they could no longer produce any presentable ideological weapon for attacking the proletariat. Consequently, they could only seek help from the predecessors of the down-fallen moribund class and revisionism, plagiarize the old tunes of Confucius, Brezhnev, Khrushchev, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, or use once again their own hackneyed tunes. This can only show that this kind of social force of theirs is making its last gasp in its death-bed struggle.

We formally tell Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party that the newspapers and journals of our Party are the tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and we can never permit such poison weeds as "On the General Program" to spread. Revisionist things, regardless of whether they are revisionist "new sayings" or revisionist "present-day sayings," must all be uprooted the moment they appear. Lenin aptly said: "It is understandable, therefore, that we do not intend to make our publication a mere storehouse of various views. On the contrary, we shall conduct it in the spirit of a strictly defined tendency. This tendency can be expressed by the word Marxism." ("Declaration of the Editorial Board of Iskra," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 316) If this is described as "stereotyped," then such "stereotyping" is precisely what we want to propagate over and over again Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. It is extremely important to the proletariat. If we do not promote proletarian "uniformity," the bourgeoisie will use their kind of "uniformity" in its place, and the dictatorship of the proletariat will be overthrown and the

revolutionary people will suffer. The proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people will never permit this kind of situation to take place.

We must crush counter-revolutionary public opinion with revolutionary public opinion.

* * *

RED GUARDS

Song of Praise to the Red Guard Movement

- on the several works of Yao Chen (姚真)

by

Yen Wu (言午), a worker

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 29, 1976)

The workers of Comrade Yao Chen, a young writer from Shanghai who emphasizes selection of materials from the Red Guard movement, have attracted the attention of readers. Reading her works will make people "recall the rigorous years of the great cultural revolution. Floating before our eyes is an expanse of red ocean: The rising sun, the bright lights, the red banners, the blazing flame, and the armbands dancing like tongues of fire. There are also the Red Guards full flowering." It is with such a series of brilliantly colored pictures full of the characteristics of the time that the writer has artistically unfolded before us the life-and-death struggle waged by the Red Guard fighters days and nights in those years against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and portrayed the heroic images of the younger generation rapidly growing up in the years of the great cultural revolution.

Ten years ago when the Red Guard movement was just starting, our great leader Chairman Mao expressed warm support for the revolutionary action of the Red Guards: "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries," thus pointing out the general orientation of the struggle for the younger generation. Under the solicitude of Chairman Mao, large numbers of unknown revolutionary young people actively rebelled against the old world and the capitalist-roaders and scored meritorious achievements for the great proletarian cultural revolution. Ten years have gone by, but the militant style and features of the young fighters are even still deeply etched in the minds of people. How the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers long to see in works of literature and art the artistic reappearance of this revolutionary movement of historical significance and the awe-inspiring heroic images of these Red Guard fighters so as to spur themselves into continuing the revolution. Such novels as Battle Banner of the Red Guard, Ode to Youth (written in collaboration with Lin Cheng-i), the Rigorous Years and the essay "Pen," etc., by Yao Chen (which could all be seen in Ch'aohsia monthly or in anthologies) have precisely reflected such fond wishes of people and achieved commendable results in giving better expression to this new type of material.

Although the number of works put out by Yao Chen is not many, they give a broad reflection to the militant life of the Red Guard movement. All things from fighting their way out under the White Terror of the bourgeois revisionist line to taking the road of rebelling against the bourgeoisie and the revisionist line and realizing the revolutionary great alliance and the "three-in-one combination" in the struggle, and from going to the mountains and rural areas to integrating themselves with the workers and peasants

and growing up and maturing in the vast countryside have been portrayed. By means of the heroic images of the Red Guards such as Chin Tsao-lan, Yü P'ei-ying, Sung Shan-ti and Lung Mei, her works have exhibited clearly before the readers the revolutionary spirit of the millions of revolutionary young fighters who lord it over the world, point to our rivers and mountains and wage heroic struggles against the capitalist-roaders and the revisionist line, and the footprints of their marching forward in big strides along the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

These works have more prominently and vividly portrayed the boundless loyalty of the Red Guard young fighters toward Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party and the story of their growth to maturity under the nurturing of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as they are tempered in the raging fire of class struggle. In Battle Banner of the Red Guard Chin Tsao-lan aptly says: "I do whatever Chairman Mao asks me to do--this is called the Red Guards' temperament!" When Chairman Mao calls for the forming of a revolutionary great alliance and for concentrating the target of the struggle on the handful of capitalist-roaders and the revisionist line, Chin Tsao-lan immediately unfurls his banner, uses Mao Tsetung thought to unite the majority, stays the evil hand of the capitalist-roaders who try to split the Red Guard movement and thwarts their plot to sabotage the great cultural revolution, thus enabling the Red Guards of the whole school to bring about a revolutionary great alliance in the revolutionary mass criticism.

Rigorous Years employs the tactic of setting in contrast the artistic images of the two Red Guards to bring out the typical chcaracter of Sung Shan-ti. It portrays one by one the footprints of Sung Shan-ti who advocates with bold steps and closely follows the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao. This daughter of a worker and descendant of a martyr dares to hold in contempt the pressure of the bourgeois "big shots" within the Party and to persevere in struggle. Under the new situation, she quickly sees through the plot of the capitalist-roader Shu Chan to make use of the idea of bourgeois rights and the revisionist educational line to continue with their poisoning of the young people in a vain attempt to lead the Red Guard movement astray. She firmly responds to Chairman Mao's call, and leads the comrades-in-arms to take the revolutionary road of going to the mountains and rural areas.

Isn't such unique thinking also similarly embodied in Yü P'ei-ying in Ode to Youth and Lung Mei in "Pen"? Toward the end of Battle Banner of the Red Guard, the writer writes with profound feeling this gallant oath: "The Red Guard fighters of Chairman Mao's must always preserve their youth, shine with fine deportment, and carry on their heritage so as to pave the way for the future generations and make the red battle banner forever stay brilliant red." This is the feeling of the young fighters brought up in the cradle of the great cultural revolution. Although they still have a touch of artlessness and innocence, they have respectively their own individual characteristics. Moreover, there are embodied in their complete loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, and his revolutionary line and to the communist ideal and their militant spirit of going all out for the revolution precisely the typical ideological disposition and characteristics of the Red Guards.

These works have also portrayed with emphasis the strong enmity and indignation of the Red Guard young fighters toward the capitalist-roaders and the revisionist line, and portrayed that the spearhead of their struggle is always aimed at the overt and covert bourgeois representatives and that their attack is carried out without interruption. This has not only drawn a line of demarcation between them and the heroic figures of other historical periods of the revolution, but also more profoundly reflected the nature, characteristics and significance of the great cultural revolution.

The Ode to Youth makes a concentrated portrayal of the violent struggle gone through by the Red Guards after they moved into the farm. How could the Red Guard fighters forever preserve their militant youth under the new situation? The writer has given a vivid reply to this question through molding the typical image of Yü P'ei-ying. Yü P'ei-ying is a Red Guard fighter less than twenty years old. The steeling of the storm of the great cultural revolution enables her to shoulder sooner the heavy load of leadership work in the farm. The novel prominently portrays her consciousness in continuing the revolution by "making her youth sparkle in the raging fire of the revolution," and the clash of contradictions arising around the questions of living quarters and battle against the shortage of fodder grass, thus unfolding the many tit-for-tat struggles against the capitalist-roader Ch'ih Ch'i-jung and the hidden class enemy Chi Te.

Although Battle Banner of the Red Guard portrays its story around disputes within the Red Guards, it lays emphasis on showing how the Red Guard young fighter Chin Tsao-lan unites the great majority and always aims the spearhead of struggle at the capitalist-roaders, and hence reveals that the root cause of the division of mass organization into two factions lies in the essence of the capitalist-roaders themselves.

Rigorous Years writes about the ideological struggle gone through by Sung Shan-ti and other Red Guard young fighters in the course of their growth to maturity and it similarly does not loosen its grip on the portrayal of the struggle against the capitalist-roaders. Moreover, it is precisely in the struggle against these capitalist-roaders that the heroic images of the Red guards are able to sparkle with the radiance of the time and leave a deeper impression on the readers.

These works have also exposed from different profiles the repulsive features of the capitalist-roaders. Ch'ih Ch'i-jung, deputy chairman of the revolutionary committee of the farm in Ode to Youth bearing the title of "inactive capitalist-roader," is actually a capitalist-roader still on the capitalist road. After he was criticized in the great cultural revolution, he suffers a relapse soon after he resumed work. He stubbornly adheres to the revisionist line in running the farm, and is full of grudges and resentment toward the great cultural revolution. He not only harbors hostility toward the Red Guards showing up at the farm, but also finds the red armband "like a ball of fire" on the arm of Yü P'ei-ying "most irritating to the eyes." All these reflects the secret apprehension and hostility of the capitalist-roaders within the Party toward the Red Guard movement. Shu Chan, deputy head of the prefecture and concurrently director of the bureau of culture and education in Rigorous Years is a capitalist-roader with very serious

ideas of bourgeois rights. He is extremely contemptuous of the working people and denounces them as "lacking in knowledge and experience." After the great cultural revolution, he becomes more devious, and continues to use even more obscure means to disseminate the ideas of bourgeois rights to corrupt the young people. Ho Tso-t'ien, deputy director of the department of education and public health of the prefectural committee in Battle Banner of the Red Guard first made an extremely painful self-examination during the great cultural revolution to muddle through. After usurping power, he again carry out hush-hush activities to attack the revolutionaries. Both Ode to Youth and Battle Banner of the Red Guard were published in the early part of 1974. From then on the writer consciously persevered in reflecting the great cultural revoution and the Red Guard movement. To reflect the general orientation of the struggle of the Red Guard movement is to rebel against the capitalist-roaders and revisionism, and because of this, she has been better able to reflect the new content and new characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period.

The writer Yao Chen was herself an active member of the Red Guard movement in those years, and she has gone through what those Red Guard young fighters in her works had gone through. The description of Lung Mei "picking up the pen as a weapon" in the essay "Pen" is a truthful portrayal of the revolutionary emotion and pride of the writer. Among the literary works reflecting the great cultural revolution, this collection of writings from a Red Guard eulogizing the Red Guard movement has its vivid ideological and artistic characteristics. The writer has keenly tapped the new things germinating in the Red Guard movement and portrayed with high revolutionary enthusiasm "the new people and the new world." She invariably expresses the Red Guard movement in the historical background of the great cultural revolution so that she could touch the principal contradiction of our society and make her writings take on the rich and strong color of our era and overflow with the revolutionary vitality and vigor of the Red Guards. She also pays attention to portraying the images of the workers in an endeavor to show that the revolutionary struggles of the Red Guards were carried out with the leadership and assistance of the working people. However, due to the limitation of her experience of life, the images of the working people in a number of works are rather pale, and the clash of contradictions in individual works is not accurately provided and tapped deep enough. The portrayal of the features and mentality of the capitalist-roaders is also a bit shallow. In many places there is still room for refinement and raising standards so as to enable the heroic characters to gain depth in thinking and look fuller in image.

In commemorating the 10th anniversary of the great cultural revolution, let us raise our voice in singing the "Ode to Youth" of the Red Guards, "use a militant pen to criticize the old world and portray the new world," and launch a more vigorous attack on the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

* * *

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Reversing Verdicts for the "Ministry of Health for Urban Overlords" Is a Vain Attempt To Restore Capitalism

by

the Mass Criticism Group of the Shanghai Health Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 15, 1976)

While whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational, scientific and technical, literary and art circles in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing at the same time directly interfered with the health departments, maliciously attacked the revolution in public health and frenziedly launched a vengeful counter-attack against the proletariat and the revolutionary people. With Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the chief backer of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, setting the tune, there was whipped up closely in its wake the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts on the health front. With an ulterior object in view, Teng Hsiao-p'ing confused the two distinctly different lines carried out in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution and after the great cultural revolution. He equivocally said that "in the past 25 years," "great achievements have been scored." The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts on the health front understood without being told and they also talked nonsense saying that "the same should apply to the health front." They thought that by just bragging with their eyes closed, they could obliterate the heated struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the health front in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, could overthrow the iron-clad fact that the bourgeoisie had exercised dictatorship over the proletariat on the health front, and could negate Chairman Mao's sharp criticism of the former Ministry of Health as the "Ministry of Health for Urban Overlords." This is sheer daydreaming.

What line was after all followed by the former Ministry of Health in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution? The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the cadres on our health front and the masses have the greatest right to speak.

In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, because the former Ministry of Health carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist health line and immeasurable power in medicinal and health work had not really fallen into the hands of the proletariat, this fundamental question of serving whom had not been solved. The former Ministry of Health concentrated in the city the overwhelming part of manpower and material and financial resources, and it also served a few overlords only in the city. It shut its eyes to the plight of the peasants making up over 85 percent of the whole population of the country. For long, the vast rural area suffered from the shortage

of medical care and supplies, and the laboring people were kept out of the gates of the hospital.

Take for instance Shanghai with a stronger medical force. Before the great cultural revolution, there was only one health center to each commune in the suburban counties, and the brigades had no clinics. The poor and lower-middle peasants often had to walk over a dozen li or even several tens of li to consult a doctor. One seriously ill had to be sent by a sampan rowed by several strongly built persons and carried on a bamboo stretcher. The scenes of the tragic death of Hsiao-mei and of Uncle Shui Ch'ang being chased out of the gates of the hospital displaying the socialist signboard in the film Ch'un Miao are a true portrayal of the persecution of millions of laboring people by the revisionist health line.

In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, because the former Ministry of Health carried out a revisionist health line, most of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on health work were not seriously implemented. The idea of "stressing treatment to the neglect of prevention" existed, to a serious extent, thus interfering with the thorough implementation of the guideline, "Lay the main stress on prevention." A few bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" were relied on in running hospitals, thus causing the divorcement of health work from the mass movement. The "slavish comprador philosophy" and national nihilism also excluded and trampled underfoot the motherland's medicine, thus hampering the development of work to combine Western medicine with Chinese traditional medicine. In addition, health work was not oriented toward the workers, peasants and soldiers, and the Ministry of Health became a superstructure incompatible with the needs of the socialist economic base.

In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, due to the implementation of a revisionist line by the former Ministry of Health, feudalist, capitalist and revisionist ideas ran wild in the realm of health, and the bourgeois idea and style of medical treatment and the force of old habit existed to a serious extent. Those bourgeois overlord dcotors were as cold as ice to the worker-peasant masses and attached no importance to human life. The broad masses of workers and peasants said indignantly, "After liberation, we have stood up politically, but in the medical field, we are still not masters of the house." This is an incisive and forceful criticism of the former Ministry of Health.

It was precisely due to the exercise of dictatorship by the bourgeoisie over the proletariat on the health front in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution that in the great cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers bravley rose in rebellion against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and against the "Ministry of Health for urban overlords," seized back that part of absolute power over medical and health work under the control of the bourgeoisie, vigorously criticized the revisionist health line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and transformed the outlook of the health front according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line, thus bringing about a series of revolutionary changes in the whole realm of health.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, lay the stress on the countryside," since the great cultural revolution, over 4,000 medical workers of Shanghai municipality have gone to settle down in the mountains, frontierland and rural areas. There were sent out at different times a total of over 28,000 medical workers in 13 groups to join medical teams that headed separately for mountainous and rural areas in over ten provinces and regions including Tibet, Heilungkiang, etc., to carry out medical treatment and prevention work, thus giving effective impetus to the health revolution in the countryside.

After the great cultural revolution, barefoot doctors have grown up sturdily, and cooperative medical service is blooming everywhere. At present, the number of barefoot doctors in the suburbs of Shanghai has increased to over 9,600, averaging 3 to 4 barefoot doctors to every production team. Cooperative medical service has been introduced in all production brigades. It is constantly consolidated and developed and is run better and better. The broad masses of barefoot doctors together with over 28,000 health workers fighting bravely on the forefront of rural health work have initially changed the state of shortage of medical care and supplies in the countryside.

In the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of medical workers are re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and profound changes have occurred in their spiritual outlook. Revolutionary mass criticism has given a boost to the development of health work in various fields. Such work as the elimination of pests and diseases, the combination of Western medicine with Chinese traditional medicine, family planning, medical education, medical scientific research, etc., has scored different degrees of success. In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, there were only 17 medical scientific research projects in Shanghai municipality. In the eight years after the great cultural revolution, there were 142 projects with 32 of them up to the international standards.

The deepening of the health revolution has considerably strengthened the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat on the health front and has restricted bourgeois rights. On the health front, with "new scenes replacing the old," there has appeared the vigorous scene of "orioles singing and swallows darting everywhere." The sharp contrast before and after the great cultural revolution fully shows that the revisionist health line pushed by the former Ministry of Health in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution brought endless evil consequences while the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line on the health front since the great cultural revolution has borne rich fruits. The two different kinds of results from the two different lines are as distinct as the clear and the muddy. They vividly show that "this great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

The reovlutionary people are elated and inspired by the series of tremendous changes brought by the great cultural revolution, but Teng Hsiao-p'ing attacks and opposes them in every way. Why? Because Teng Hsiao-p'ing

is the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader and is the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. His reactionary class nature dictates his reactionary stand as the enemy of the people. Teng Hsiao-p'ing has never been a proletarian revolutionary but is a bourgeois democrat who joined the revolutionary ranks with the idea of "entering into partnership to share profits." He has never been a Marxist-Leninist, but is only a fellow traveler of the Party. His motive and aim in taking part in revolution are basically different from those of our proletariat. The proletariat makes revolution for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the ultimate realization of communism. But what Teng Hsiao-p'ing has hitherto set his heart on is the realization of a capitalist society marked by a gap between the rich and the poor and by polarization, with a minority lording it over the broad masses of laboring people. Because of this, when the proletariat wants to restrict bourgeois rights and when "with the socialist revolution, they themselves come under fire," he could not but be mad with rage and offer wild opposition when threatened with the destruction of the "jeweled palace in elfland's hills" that he dreams of. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's series of verdict-reversal and restoration activities are precisely a natural reflection of his bourgeois nature.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's tactics in his attack against the proletariat are also very sinister and cunning. He viciously said that in "25 years," "great achievements have been scored." This was exactly another trick of eclectic sophistry he played with after he dished out the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link."

Facts show that in rebelling against Marxism, revisionists are bound to "combine two into one" philosophically and get along on the strength of sophistry. Chairman Mao says, "Revisionists obliterate the difference between socialism and capitalism and the difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is actually not the socialist line but the capitalist line." Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in health circles deliberately confuse the great achievements scored by Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line since the great cultural revolution with the evil consequences of the revisionist health line implemented before the great cultural revolution in order to obliterate the difference between socialism and capitalism and the difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is the revisionist health line before the great cultural revolution. What they want to do is to reverse the verdicts on the "Ministry of Health for urban overlords."

When summing up the experience of struggle against opportunism, Lenin sharply pointed out: "When it comes to the struggle against opportunism, we should never forget the characteristics manifested by modern opportunism as a whole in various fields: ambiguity, vagueness and obscurity, and inscrutability." "It is like a snake wriggling between two mutually

antagonistic viewpoints." ("One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 499) Teng Hsiao-p'ing is also such a "wriggling snake." According to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's theory of "25 years," the struggle between the two clsses, the two roads and the two lines before the great cultural revolution has disappeared; the heated class struggle on the health front in "17 years" has also disappeared. Since there is no class struggle and moreover "great achievements have been scored," then the former Ministry of Health is not any Ministry of Health for urban overlords and the launching of the great cultural revolution is also completely unnecessary. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's toying with this clumsy trick of sophistry has enabled the revolutionary people to see clearly the despicable aim he vainly tries to attain under the cover of his vile means. They have also seen clearly the objective law of class struggle that in the historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is so keen on reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and reversing the verdicts on the former Ministry of Health for urban overlords because he wants to restore capitalism. However, "reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Just as Teng Hsiao-p'ing thinks that he has things going his way after he plotted in camera, enkindled the fire at the basic levels and whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, his criminal activities are dealt telling blows by hundreds of millions of revolutionary people personally led by Chairman Mao. The whole body of Communist Party members, workers' propaganda team members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses on our health front must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important directives, take class struggle as the key link, firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle, concentrate on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and reactionary crimes, do things opposite to the revisionist line in those 17 years, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and use the rich fruits of health revolution in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and carrying the health revolutionary through to the end!

* * *

Tachai, Hsiyang Make Progress in Medical and Health Work

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 4, 1976)

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every visitor carries away from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, the impression that it is a land of miracles where not only mountains are transformed and rivers harnessed, but a clean environment created and diseases fought to a standstill.

this is true as well of hsiyang county, shansi province, north china, to which tachai belongs.

in tachai, every home is spotlessly clean. neat tiers of new cave dwellings on a hillslope have replaced the old, dilapidated farmyards where people and animals edged each other for space. medical care is within the reach of every one. in the past eleven years, virtually no case of an infectious disease has occurred.

under the rule of the reactionary classes before liberation, the poverty-stricken tachai people were at the mercy of various diseases germinated from their unhygienic surroundings and habits. since liberation, especially since the agricultural co-operatives movement in 1953, they have, under the leadership of their party branch, fought hard and self-reliantly to end their poverty, a legacy left over from the old society. in the process tachai became a model not only of agricultural advance but in promoting medical and health work as well.

tachai's experience has been popularized throughout hsiyang since the cultural revolution began in 1966 through the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the revolution in medical and health work was incorporated into the over-all plan drawn up by the county party committee in 1967 for building hsiyang into a county of the tachai type through three to five years' hard work. while undertaking large scale farmland capital construction, the county's 210,000 people have since brought about remarkable changes in hygiene conditions.

before the cultural revolution, 150 production brigades out of the county's total of 411 were without lakes, rivers, wells. people and animals drank from ponds in which water of rainfall was conserved. when these ponds ran dry in times of drought, drinking water had to be carried by shoulder pole for miles, and people could not spare it to wash their faces and clothes.

since 1967 this problem has been basically solved because the people built many channels to divert water from other sources for irrigation and drinking.

along with the development of the collective economy of the people's communes and their sub-divisions, people have been organized to build new houses and improve environmental hygiene.

in the past, each village was cluster of small courtyards in which people lived in damp, dark huts and caves side by side with latrines, pigsties and chicken dens. the village streets ran through rubbish heaps and animal dungs.

now 24 production brigades have completely rebuilt their villages and another 240 are in the process of doing so. in the socialist new villages, as they are called locally, people live in neat rows of spacious, bright cave dwellings or brick houses. latrines in the courtyards are replaced by public toilets which are kept up to sanitation requirements. in those brigades which are not yet able to rebuild their villages, all the private latrines, totalling some 20,000, have been improved. most of the villages have moved their pigsties, stables and animal sheds to the hillslopes to help keep the villages clean and facilitate transport of manure to the terraced fields. the method of compositing all refuse, including human excrement, evolved by tachai has been popularized throughout the county. it makes the fertilizer more effective and kills off the eggs of flies and other harmful insects.

regular, constant general cleaning is part of the patriotic health campaign which has been unfolded since liberation, and invigorated since the cultural revolution began. thanks to this, the incidence of a number of common and recurrent diseases has dropped by 70 per cent in the past dozen years. there has been no incidence of diphtheria, malaria and typhoid fever for years now.

chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" has been carried out to the letter by the hsiyang county communist party committee. the county has ended the situation that existed before the cultural revolution when, under the revisionist line in medical and health work, its people had insufficient medical workers and medicines.

the county has a total of 700 barefoot doctors, averaging one to several for each production brigade. the part-time medical force also includes 700 medics and mid-wives. hospitals and clinics at the county and commune levels have 358 medical workers, as against 156 before the cultural revolution. every commune clinic has an x-ray department, a laboratory and an operation theatre. government medical workers often work in the villages, helping to train barefoot doctors, joining the villagers in health campaigns, and making home

calls. meanwhile, they take part in collective labour and, in the process, receive reeducation by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

barefoot doctors work in the fields on an average of 250 days a year. home calls are usually made in the evening regardless of weather. since the beginning of this year, the county has set up three schools in which barefoot doctors with some years of practical experience are given advanced courses in medicine.

the system of co-operative medical service has been set up in all the brigades, each of which has a clinic. peasants in 112 brigades now enjoy free medical care. in the other brigades, each person contributes one or two yuan (rmb) annually to the collective medical funds, for which the brigade covers all or part of his or her medical expenses.

Rapid Growth of Medical and Health Work in Northwest China Region

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 5, 1976)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china has rapidly developed medical and health work in its rural and pastoral areas to the marked improvement of the health of the people of various nationalities living there.

today, each of the 80 counties has a hospital, and each of the 589 people's communes, a clinic, while most of the production brigades have a cooperative medical station and most production teams, a health centre. the cooperative medical service covers the entire region which also has a large number of barefoot doctors.

with the development of the medical and health work, the incidence of endemic diseases has dropped sharply and the outbreak and spread of recurrent and common diseases in the agricultural and pastoral areas have been brought under control. the population of several minority nationalities, which were growing very slowly and were in some cases decreasing before liberation, are now on the increase.

before liberation, the medical and health work in the region's rural and pastoral areas were very backward. the peasants and herdsmen of the various nationalities suffered from both poverty and illness. after liberation, conditions were greatly improved. but under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line on medical and health work, many rural areas still lacked doctors and adequate medical care.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the region conscientiously carried out chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". many prefectures and chous and counties sent a number of cadres to strengthen and consolidate leading bodies of medical and health departments at the grassroots. medical and health departments also made arrangements for training large numbers of local minority medical workers and gave priority to supplying the agricultural and pastoral areas with medicine and the essential equipment. today, the number of medical workers, medical instruments, hospital beds and medical funds in the region's farming and pastoral areas has increased markedly compared with before the cultural revolution. the number of medical workers in the commune clinics has doubled, that of hospital beds, increased by 3.5 times. the medical equipment of the commune clinics has been improved greatly.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the region attach great importance to the training of "barefoot" doctors. courses are given regularly to train "barefoot" doctors from among the poor and lower-middle peasants, herdsmen and middle school graduates working in the countryside. medical workers of various localities and army units stationed in sinkiang help train "barefoot" doctors. among the 12,000 "barefoot" doctors in the region, 70 per cent are of minority nationalities.

before the cultural revolution, the three people's communes in the payinbuluke grassland deep in the tienshan mountains shared one clinic staffed by a dozen medical workers among its 14 production brigades. the local inhabitants, mostly herdsmen of mongolian nationality, had to negotiate long mountain trails if they wanted to go to the clinic for treatment. since the start of the cultural revolution, 70 "barefoot" doctors of mongolian nationality have been trained for these three people's communes and each brigade now has the service of five or six medical workers.

in response to chairman mao's great call, city medical workers in sinkiang have moved to agricultural villages and pastoral areas or organized mobile teams to give the national minority peasants and herdsmen of sinkiang treatment and preventive medicine.

the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county in the pamirs is over 3,000 metres above sea level and the mountains are steep and snow-covered. since 1966, medical workers of the county people's hospital have organized more than 40 tours by mobile teams. the teams have visited all the mountain villages and pastoral areas in the county and drawn favourable comment from the herdsmen for their good service.

LOCAL CADRES

Great Cultural Revolution Educates Local Cadre

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 5, 1976)

"the great proletarian cultural revolution has made me really understand that to keep to the socialist direction and do revolutionary work better one must adhere to the party's basic line, grasp class struggle as the key link and keep close ties with the masses." this statement was made recently by wang jung-chou, secretary of a district party committee in szechwan province, southwest china, in speaking of the ten-year-old great cultural revolution.

wang jung-chou, now 46, is from a peasant family and has been working at his present post for nearly 20 years. since the start of the cultural revolution, the situation in his district has been excellent and farm production has gone up rapidly. but things were quite different before that. why? because of two different lines, wang jung-chou explained.

before the start of the cultural revolution, wang was influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist trash -- the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" -- and poured his efforts exclusively into promoting production. he paid no attention to class struggle. this harmed both the revolution and production, wang declared.

during the cultural revolution, wang together with the peasants criticized revisionism. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. apart from revolutionizing his own thinking, wang has taken measures to help educate the peasants with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. production teams have set up their own political evening schools in which the peasants study politics and criticize revisionism, the bourgeoisie and capitalist tendencies. this helps to ensure their advance along the socialist road and the all-round development of agriculture and side-line occupations. the district's total output value of agriculture and side-line occupations last year was 2.3 times the figure for 1965, the year before the start of the cultural revolution, and the number of farm machines, 11 times.

"who is wisest?" to this question, wang said, the cultural revolution gave the reply. in the past, he had thought that the "leadership was the wisest" and never listened to the masses' suggestions and criticism. during the cultural revolution, he re-studied chairman mao's teachings on the mass line. he joined the peasants in waging class struggle and the struggle

for production. practice has helped him understand that the masses are the real heroes and the people the source of strength.

in 1972, four production brigades of a commune in his district joined efforts in building a reservoir with a capacity of four million cubic metres. before the start of the cultural revolution, this would have taken them at least two years to complete. wang and other district leaders went to the brigades to mobilize the peasants who pooled their wisdom to introduce measures which helped speed the reservoir's completion. they also worked alongside the reservoir builders. the project was completed in less than three months.

seven reservoirs were built after the start of the cultural revolution, by mobilizing and relying on the peasants. this did much to educate wang. before the start of the cultural revolution the whole district had only built two reservoirs because they had done little to mobilize and rely on the masses. besides building seven reservoirs in the last few years, much has been achieved in mobilizing the peasants to improve farmland and soil.

wang jung-chou attaches great importance to maintaining close ties with the masses. apart from his attendance at district and county meetings, he spends most of his time in the communes and their subdivisions, taking part in productive labour, investigating their situation and collecting the peasants' opinions and suggestions. the peasants say that the great cultural revolution has cleared wang of official airs.

a serious dry spell hit the district in 1972 and work had to be halted in many paddy fields. wang consulted the peasants and following their opinions, other crops were planted in these fields. in this way, they got a good harvest that year.

leading cadres are servants of the people and should not act like officials who stand above them. they can get supervision and help from the masses. wang and his fellow comrades make it a rule that they have an open-door rectification twice a year. they invite commune and brigade leaders to attend their meetings and ask for comments on their work -- criticisms and suggestions. this has greatly strengthened the ties between the cadres and the masses.

EARTHQUAKE

Heroic People in Earthquake Afflicted Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 5, 1976)

people in the lungling-luhsi area in western yunnan, southwest china, have performed heroic deeds in counteracting the effects of the two magnitude earthquakes which occurred on may 29. they hold that this simply demonstrates the revolutionary spirit and strength of the chinese people who are tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist wind.

large numbers of party members and cadres in the basic units courageously led the masses in battling the effects of the natural disaster.

chao hung-wen, secretary of the party branch of the financial office under the chenan commune in lungling county, was ill during the critical days but when alerted of the impending earthquake, he first organized speedy evacuation of the masses and then rushed to the financial office in heavy rain to shift the funds and account books to a safe place. he also helped the neighbouring production teams rescue draught animals and materials. though injured twice during the day and night, chao hung-wen did not rest and took nothing but some cold water. after the earthquakes had ended, he called on commune members to help them overcome their difficulties.

wang shih-fang, deputy secretary of the hsiangta commune party committee in lungling county, gave warning with three pistol shots the moment he noticed unusual phenomena indicating the onset of the quake. people in nearby villages hurried out of their houses as soon as they heard the alert. fifteen minutes later, a strong tremor occurred. when wang shih-fang discovered that two children and an elderly woman were still in one of the collapsing houses, he rushed and brought them to safety.

the following day, at a cadres' meeting, wang shih-fang said: "we cadres, educated by the cultural revolution, have the spirit of daring. we dare to fight teng hsiao-ping's revisionism and dare to overcome the havoc caused by the quakes." the cadres worked out measures to offset the effects of the earth tremors and went down to the production teams to help the masses rebuild their homes.

china's seismological departments had forecast the strong earthquakes and the local cadres and commune members worked dauntlessly to offset the disaster, thus greatly alleviating the loss to life and property. in the town of lungling county with a population of 6,000, not a single person was injured. though most of the houses collapsed.

after the earthquakes took place, the people of the various nationalities in the locality raced against time to restore production and rebuild the houses.

the quakes caused damage to the kuolangho power station, the biggest one in the tehhung tai and chingpo autonomous prefecture. the prefectural quake relief headquarters decided to dispatch 200 militiamen to help repair it. hearing about this, the power station workers said: "the labour force, which every unit needs, should be deployed where the needs are greatest." in the spirit of self-reliance, they worked non-stop day and night and completed repairs at the power station in two days that would have taken three days to do even with the support of 200 militiamen.

while repairing the effects of the shocks, the local commune peasants rushed to do the rice transplanting and complete the wheat harvesting. chang chien-chu, a tractor driver of the chen-an commune ploughed the fields on the day after the quake although his house was in ruins. he worked from early morning till late night and in seven days ploughed more than 20 hectares of land. cadres also joined the commune peasants in rush-planting and harvesting. in less than ten days, the heavily afflicted commune transplanted rice on 33 hectares and harvested 133 hectares of wheat. the commune members of various nationalities there are determined to win a good harvest despite the serious natural disaster.

GOOD HARVESTS

Honan, Hopei Provinces, Peking Reap Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1976)

honan and hopei provinces and the rural areas of peking report a good summer harvest this year, including a record wheat harvest both in per-hectare yield and total output.

the current anti-right deviationist struggle has aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the rural cadres and commune peasants in these places. they achieved the good harvest after overcoming serious dry and cold spells and other natural adversities.

in honan province where 3.86 million hectares were sown to wheat, both per-hectare yield and total output of wheat surpassed the bumper summer harvest of 1975. in the hsinhsiang area, wheat yield averaged three tons per hectare, an increase of nearly ten per cent over last year.

in hopei province where three million hectares were sown to wheat, this summer's harvest showed an increase of 3.2 per cent over last year in total output. the shihchiachuang area, which had had several years of good harvests, and the mountainous tangshan area showed increases of ten to 20 per cent over last year in total output of wheat and per-hectare yield. the hengshui area, where yields had been affected by natural adversities for many successive years, reaped a good wheat harvest this year.

in rural peking where nearly a quarter of a million hectares were sown to wheat and other summer grain crops, the increase was more than ten per cent in per hectare yield and total output. peking's summer grain output averaged three tons per hectare.

in the past, these two provinces and peking either reaped a single crop in a year or three crops in two years. one of the important measures they took to increase grain output was the steady expansion of wheat acreage and the switching from single to double cropping. per-hectare yield has also increased year by year. in honan and hopei provinces, this year's total wheat output was more than double the figure for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. in peking, this year's total wheat output was more than three times that of 1965.

this year's good summer harvest is one of the fruitful results of the anti-right deviationist struggle.

under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels, the rural cadres and commune peasants studied chairman mao's important instructions, and criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with the actual struggle between the two classes and the two lines in their localities.

this study and criticism enabled them to acquire a deeper understanding of the nature, task and target of the socialist revolution, and made them more conscientious than before in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. with soaring enthusiasm for socialism, they deepened the movement to learn from tachai and thus provided favourable conditions for the good harvest this summer.

both honan and hopei provinces and peking were hit by drought this year. in peking and part of hopei, this year's drought was one of the worst in history. hopei was hit by drought for the fifth year running.

construction of farmland improvement projects reached its height in these provinces and peking last winter through this spring. for a time, 24 million people worked on the projects. they levelled land, sank wells, dug ditches and added water conservancy facilities. already they have provided irrigation facilities to several hundred thousand hectares and improved existing ones for several hundred

thousand more hectares. wells in the shihchiachuang area enabled local peasants to water the wheat fields eight times during the dry spell.

when this year's drought was at its worst, smaller rivers stopped flowing and the water table dropped lower and lower in part of hopei and on peking outskirts. in some localities wells dried up. local cadres and commune peasants worked hard to combat the drought. in the absence of irrigation facilities in a few localities people fetched water by the bucket to irrigate the wheat fields.

this was followed by cold spells, frost, hail, wind, and insect pests. but the local people worked hard to achieve their good wheat harvest in the teeth of natural adversities.

aware of the need to restrict bourgeois right, cadres joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in study and criticizing revisionism and in field work. in hopei province, more than 100,000 cadres at the people's commune and higher levels worked at grassroots units and helped bring about an excellent situation in both revolution and production in the countryside.

another factor behind the good harvest was the scientific farming methods introduced. scientific research was conducted at four different levels -- county, commune, production brigade and team. most of the fields was sown to improved seeds. in honan province, more than half of the wheat fields was sown to an improved strain known for its stable, high yield and low cost. following the example of the yuentan brigade which evolved the new strain, peasants in many parts of the province reported increased output at lower cost this year.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

Chemical Fertilizer Industry Grows Rapidly in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jul. 5, 1976)

the chemical fertilizer industry in kweichow province, southwest china, has grown rapidly under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the campaign to criticize lin piao and confucius. distributed in the more than 40 counties and cities throughout the province are 63 chemical fertilizer plants as against only 5 in the year before the cultural revolution. there are besides 14,000 humic acid organic fertilizer plants and workshops run by counties, communes or production brigades. the province's fertilizer output in 1975 was 5 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

kweichow province abounds in such natural resources as phosphorus, sulphur, potassium and coal. taking advantage of this, the party organizations at all levels have led the workers in building many small nitrogenous and phosphate plants, opening up troilite and phosphate mines, and in developing the production of humic acid organic manure. the plants and mines, being small, can be run by people's communes and brigades as well as by prefectures and counties. hsinho commune in weining county, for instance, in barely four and a half months built a phosphate fertilizer plant with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons. one brigade in 36 days completed a small phosphate factory capable of turning out 2,000 tons of fertilizer yearly. such factories and mines require little investment and produce quick results. this makes them popular with the communes and brigades and among the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the deepening campaign to criticise teng hsiao-ping and hit back at the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has further fired the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members of the chemical fertilizer industry of the province for grasping revolution and promoting production. the province's chemical fertilizer output in the five months between january and may this year was 20 per cent higher than the same period of last year.

SULPHURIC ACID

China Introduces New Dry Process for Producing Sulphuric Acid

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 4, 1976)

a new dry process originated by china for purifying waste gases from metallurgical plants in the manufacture of sulphuric acid has been tested and proved successful after being introduced in the fuchunchiang metallurgical plant in chekiang province, east china, nine months ago.

in the new process, mechanical equipment is used to purify the waste gases exhausted in the course of refining. the process, which involves less investment, simpler equipment and lower costs, has opened a new way to the sulphuric acid industry, to the multi-purpose utilization of raw materials and for environmental protection.

under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the waste gases were left unrecovered and were a hazard both to the people's health and industrial and agricultural production.

during the cultural revolution, workers, cadres and technicians of the fuchunchiang metallurgical plant and the shenyang metallurgical plant criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line on running enterprises. acting in the revolutionary spirit of daring to create new things, they began experiments on this process, and the two plants succeeded in producing concentrated sulphuric acid by this process in 1967 and 1969 respectively.

on this basis, leading departments concerned organized 1,600 workers, cadres and technicians from over 20 factories and research and designing institutes to tackle the difficult technical and engineering problems. through their combined efforts the new process was developed.

TAIWAN

Taiwan Laboring People Cannot Afford Medical Care

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

"the doors of the hospitals open wide, the sick with no money are pushed aside". this is how the taiwan press describes the hospitals on that island. under the dark rule of the chiang gang, all medical institutions are designed to serve the bureaucrats, compradores and the rich while the labouring people, when they fall ill, are left to their fate.

the press reports that in taiwan all hospitals, whether private or "public", extort fantastic sums from their patients. a minor illness requiring a few days hospitalization costs some ten thousand yuan in taiwan currency as much as a worker earns in wages for half a year. after asking for the exorbitant fee of 60,000 yuan, the chiang gang's "army general hospital" operated on a patient for cancer of the uterus; the patient later died. the relatives of this woman recently wrote in a taipei monthly "jenchienshih" that "civil servants can hardly make ends meet with their low pay. where can we get such huge sums to pay medical expenses? if we borrow, we can not repay it in a life time excl."

the hospitals take advantage of the patients' misfortune to extort money. a hospital in kaonsiung charged 60 yuan for an hour's use of an oxygen mask, bringing the cost of it up to 1400 yuan a day, although a cylinder of oxygen costs only 100 yuan. those who cannot afford such high charges are out of luck.

the chiang gang's hospitals does nothing for the poor patients. at the end of last march, a worker suffering from acute pneumonia was sent to a hospital in taoyuan. he died the next day due to negligence. to evade responsibility, the hospital entered as the cause of death in the death certificate "paralysis of the central nerve system".

the plight of the labouring people in the rural areas in taiwan is even worse. most of the doctors in taiwan stay in the cities. for example, taipei alone accounts for 26.4 percent of the total number of doctors while most of the 340 clinics in the province have no doctors at all. once ill, the peasants have to be rushed to nearby cities or towns, adding high transport fees to the extortionate medical costs. even a member of the chiang gang's "legislative yuan" admitted in a paper: "the people suffer from the lack of medical care. the situation is grave and complaints are everywhere." the chiang gang's perverse actions are drawing indignation and opposition from the people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Paper Warmly Greets Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 5, 1976)

"the glorious road of battles and victories of the communist party of china" is the title of an editorial of "zeri i popullit" on july 1 warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the editorial says, "the victory of the revolution of the great chinese people and the founding of the people's republic of china were a historic deed of the communist party of china, which has loyally and creatively implemented under the concrete conditions of the country the teachings of marxism-leninism and thought of chairman mao tsetung on armed revolution. they are a very precious experience to marxist-leninists, genuine revolutionaries and progressive forces of all countries and a great example of encouragement to all oppressed peoples."

it says: "just as in the armed revolution, the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung have displayed in socialist revolution and socialist construction their loyalty to the teachings of marxism-leninism as well as their ability and far-sightedness in successfully implementing the new tasks under the concrete conditions of china. within a short and even a very short period in the life of the great people, the communist party of china has achieved magnificent victories."

"the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by comrade mao tsetung constitutes a brilliant chapter in the history of the communist party of china. it has given a powerful impulse to the cause of socialist construction and defence in the people's republic of china. the triumph of this revolution has smashed the bourgeois-revisionist line of the liu shao-chi renegade clique and the counter-revolutionary plots of traitor and soviet revisionists' agent lin piao, and defended and further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat," the editorial notes.

"at present, a resolute class struggle is going on against the revisionist, counter-revolutionary and

capitulationist line of teng hsiao-ping, who wanted to reverse the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution and to negate chairman mao's revolutionary line. but the great chinese people have risen in struggle and resolutely defended the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung, thus smashing the attempts of teng hsiao-ping. this has once again told us that the enemies of the party and people are doomed to inevitable failure in face of the revolutionary force of marxism-leninism. the 55-year-long history of the communist party of china clearly testifies to its incessant and most arduous struggle for defending and creatively implementing marxism-leninism against the various deviationist and opportunist trends at home and modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionists on the international arena," it adds.

the editorial says: "the great people's china enjoys the sympathy and respect of all the revolutionary and freedom-loving peoples owing to its all-round victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, its struggle for the peoples' cause of freedom and independence and of revolution and socialism, and for real peace and security in asia and the rest of the world against the hegemonistic and aggressive policy of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union."

the editorial says, "the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha has linked the albanian communists and the entire albanian people with such a glorious party as the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people in a great revolutionary friendship. this friendship, forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and our respected leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, has been built on the immortal principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

the editorial concludes, "our people extend to the fraternal chinese people the warmest revolutionary greetings, and wholeheartedly wish them, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the outstanding leader of the chinese people and the most respected friend of the albanian people, great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, new and greater victories."

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Badminton Team Visits Australia

(NCNA-English Adelaide, Jul. 4, 1976)

the chinese badminton team led by chin shu played friendly matches with the australian badminton team in adelaide, capital of the south australian state, this evening.

among the nearly 1,500 people watching the matches were: gordon, president of the australian badminton association, j. roche, lord mayor of adelaide, and d. littledye, president of the south australian branch of the australia-china society. charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia chu chi-chen was also present.

the two teams played five matches -- men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles, and mixed doubles -- with 4:1 in china's favour. a friendly mixed doubles exhibition was played by one australian woman and one chinese man player vis-a-vis one chinese woman and one australian man player. the friendship and skill displayed by the two countries' players won warm acclaim from the spectators.

l.a. lavers, senior representative of the department of foreign affairs of australia, gave a reception yesterday in honour of the chinese team. walter crocker, lieutenant governor of the south australian state, t. casey, the south australian minister for sport, mayor roche, and other australian friends attended the reception. chu chi-chen was also present on the occasion. on behalf of foreign minister andrew peacock, federal senator d.s. jessof in his speech expressed warm welcome to the chinese team.

the chinese team arrived in perth, capital of the western australian state, on july 1 and played a friendly match with the western australian badminton team the next day.

it will also visit melbourne and canberra.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Athens, Jul. 4, 1976)

greek president constantine tsatsos received at the presidential palace friday chinese ambassador to greece ho yang and had a friendly talk with him.

Greek Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

greek prime minister constantine caramanlis recently sent a message to chinese premier hua kuo-feng, expressing sympathy for the earthquakes in the western part of yunnan province. the message reads:

may i express to you my deepest sympathy for the earthquakes which recently shook so badly the province of yunnan and took such a heavy toll in life and property.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jul. 4, 1976)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana, yesterday received at his residence chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Foreign Minister Cables Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

italian minister of foreign affairs mariano rumor recently sent a message to minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china chiao kuan-hua, expressing sympathy for the earthquakes in the western part of china's yunnan province.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the friendship delegation from the hokkaido office of the japan association for the promotion of international trade with shinichi nishida as its leader and masakatsu iwata as deputy leader.

yakuo, kasai liaison official in peking of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, was present on the occasion.

among those present were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and wu shu-tung, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

jiro enjoji, president of the board of directors of the "nippon keizai shimbun", and norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and other japanese friends left here for home yesterday.

while in peking, jiro enjoji, norio shirato and the other japanese friends had talks with chinese departments concerned on matters relating to the holding of the "exhibition of the people's republic of china on lu hsun" in japan and signed a protocol.

liao cheng-chih and wang ping-nan met with them on different occasions. before leaving peking, jiro enjoji gave a return banquet. liao cheng-chih and wang yeh-chiu attended.

during their stay in china, the japanese friends visited industrial, agricultural and educational institutions, museums and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Swimming, Water Polo Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

the swimming and water polo delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by han in gun left here for home by train this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to china.

Korean Paper Greets CPC Anniversary

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 5, 1976)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" carried an editorial on july 1 warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

the editorial reads in part: the founding of the communist party of china on july 1, 1921 was an epoch-making event which ushered in a new era in the development of the chinese revolution.

the communist party of china founded and led by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung is the organizer and guide of the chinese people's all victories. it has led the chinese people in opening victoriously the revolutionary road which is full of tests.

the past 55 years covered by the communist party of china is a triumphant course of the grandiose struggle against all hues of enemies within and without and for achieving freedom and liberation and carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china marked a historic event which opened up a new era of socialism in the vast land of china and brought about a radical change in the life of the chinese people.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist forces of the world and tipped the balance of force on the international arena decisively in favour of the side of revolution and socialism and greatly encouraged the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

in recent years, china carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution and waged the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius and thus strengthened the proletarian dictatorship, cemented the unity of the people throughout the country, solidly built the economic and defence potentials of the country and brought about a completely new look in the political and moral traits of the people.

today, under the leadership of the communist party of china, the chinese people are now bringing about a new upsurge in various fields of the revolution and construction by making a deep-going study of important instructions of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and waging a vigorous movement to criticise teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

today, the chinese people are in the era of national prosperity unprecedented in their history spanning thousands of years.

the chinese people oppose imperialism, and give active support to and express solidarity with the world people in their cause against imperialism and for national liberation. the imperialist policy of blockading and isolating china met a shameful fiasco, and the international position of the people's republic of china is rising day by day.

all victories won by the chinese people are a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung who founded the communist party of china and has led it along the road of victory and the communist party of china and the devoted struggle the people have waged upholding it.

the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of korea and china is a great one forged and fostered personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. it is an indestructible friendship between the class brothers who are firmly united in the spirit of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, a strong friendship between the revolutionary comrades-in-arms based on complete equality and independence and an everlasting friendship between the true revolutionary peoples who will bring imperialism to final ruin and carry the revolution to completion.

the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people have always rendered strong support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

our people are very happy to have such a people as the chinese people true to the revolutionary principles as their true comrades-in-arms and will do their best to further strengthen the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the parties and peoples of korea and china.

the parties and peoples of korea and china will, in the future, too, as in the past, unite firmly and fight forever shoulder to shoulder to defeat imperialism and achieve the final victory of the cause of socialism.

CHINA AND LAOS

General Secretary of Central Committee of Lao People's Revolutionary Party Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1976)

kaysone phomvihane, general secretary of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, sent a message on july 2 to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, the membership of the lao people's revolutionary party and the lao people, extend our fraternal respects, militant unity and warmest congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china, the membership of the communist party of china and the lao people's close and beloved comrades-in-arms -- the chinese working class and the labouring people.

since its founding, the communist party of china, under the leadership of its central committee with comrade mao tsetung as its leader, has carried out extremely valiant revolutionary struggles, withstood all tests of difficulties and hardships and won very great victories, thus shaping the most glorious history for the great chinese people and completely liberating the motherland. in a short span of time after liberation, the communist party of china has led the chinese people in building socialism, enabling china to advance with quick and firm strides in the fields of economy, culture, science and national defense and bringing steady improvement to the livelihood of the chinese people.

as close comrades-in-arms, we boundlessly rejoice over the above-mentioned historic great victories of the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people, extend our warm congratulations and regard these victories as our own.

adhering to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the communist party of china has given valuable assistance to the lao people's revolutionary party either in the struggle against u.s. imperialism in the past or in the cause of socialist construction and transformation in laos today, which is guiding the country to march forward gradually and firmly. on this occasion, we, on behalf of the lao people's revolutionary party and the lao people, extend our deep gratitude to the communist party of china for the above-mentioned valuable assistance and wish the

communist party of china new and greater successes in the cause of building the socialist system.

may the militant solidarity and friendship between the lao people's revolutionary party and the lao people and the communist party of china and the chinese people be strengthened steadily.

CHINA AND MALTA

Reception Marking Chinese Pavilion Day at Malta International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

a reception marking the chinese pavilion day of the 20th malta international fair was given yesterday evening by chinese ambassador to malta liu pu and director of the chinese pavilion liu yen-lin, according to a report from valletta.

among the some 400 guests were j.j. cremona, chief justice; paul xuereb, minister of trade, industry and tourism; r.j. stivala, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade, industry and tourism; and their wives. present also were maltese friends from various circles and diplomatic envoys of various countries to malta. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

a preview of the chinese pavilion was held on june 28, with many friends from the press circles present.

the fair opened on july 1.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

China's Kwangtung Men's Basketball Team Concludes Visit in Mozambique

(NCNA-English Maputo, Jul. 4, 1976)

china's kwangtung men's basketball team led by chiang ya-chao left here yesterday after a nine-day friendly visit in mozambique.

during its visit, the chinese team played three friendly matches with the mozambican national team and two other teams in maputo. some 15,000 spectators watched the matches and warmly acclaimed the friendly spirit displayed by the players of the two countries.

graca simbine, mozambican minister of education and culture, received the teams of the two countries in the playground on the evening of july 2 before a match.

jose oscar monteiro, minister of state at the presidency, rui baltazar dos santos alves, minister of justice, and julio carrilho, minister of public works and housing, watched the other games.

chinese ambassador to mozambique lin chung gave a reception on the evening of july 2 to mark the team's visit.

Peking Banquet Honors Mozambican Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the mozambican journalists' delegation led by arlindo lopes, deputy chief editor of the mozambican paper "noticias".

among those present at the banquet were lu ying and hsiao tse-yao, editor-in-chief and deputy editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", chang chen-tung, first deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, chao ti-sheng, a leading member of the hsinhua news agency, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, lu ying and arlindo lopes toasted the daily growth of the mutual understanding and

friendship between the people and journalists of china and mozambique.

the delegation arrived in peking by air this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of press circles in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

rwandan ambassador to china nyandwi tharcisse and his wife gave a reception here at noon today to mark the 14th anniversary of the national independence of the republic of rwanda and the festival of peace and national unity.

among the guests were yeh fei, minister of communications, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Sea Lord's New Performance in Baltic Sea
-- Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

the danish government lodged a protest with the soviet union on july 1 against its fleet undermining danish naval exercises.

what happened is that when a danish fleet staged a mine-launching exercise in waters near the bornholm island of denmark on june 9, it was interfered with by a large number of warships and spy ships of the soviet union and other warsaw pact countries. the soviet union first ordered the warsaw pact countries' warships to haul up danish mines. after the attempt failed, soviet warships tried by themselves. on june 11, four soviet naval vessels even encircled a danish mine-launching submarine when the danish exercise was going on. a soviet cruiser moved and remained in between the submarine and another danish warship "mark", forcing the exercise to suspend.

this was another ugly performance by the big sea lord of the soviet union in the baltic sea.

denmark held its naval exercises in waters near its own territory at a time when the soviet union and the warsaw pact bloc are intensifying their naval and air exercises in the baltic sea and steadily pushing their manoeuvres westward nearer to the danish territory. in the baltic sea, the soviet union has a huge fleet of 35 submarines, 55 warships and a large number of spy ships and military aircraft. it regards the baltic sea as its "inland lake" and lords it over there, constituting a serious threat to denmark and other nordic countries. soviet military aircraft in groups of 40-50 frequently reached where it was a few minutes away from danish air space. there were 20 such flights from the beginning of january to late february this year. soviet spy ships often plied the sea areas in the vicinity of denmark to probe danish military secrets. soviet landing craft and mine-sweepers regularly sailed around the zealand island where copenhagen is situated. with outlets to the baltic sea as hypothetical targets, soviet marine corps with large-scale air support time and again held landing exercises at places within several hours' sail to the danish coasts. as pointed out by high-ranking danish officers and politicians, the marked escalation of the soviet and other warsaw pact countries' naval activities in the baltic was strategically designed to push an eventual war to the territory of denmark so as to secure a sea route for their huge baltic fleet to the north atlantic for rendezvous with the soviet northern fleet.

in face of the increasing soviet military threat, denmark is completely justified and has the full right to adopt self-defence measures. yet, soviet warships interfered with the danish naval exercises, an action so arrogant that it could properly be described as allowing a group of robbers to break into a house while forbidding the owner to lock the door (for self-defence). the soviet truculent and despotic behaviours to domineer over a weak country and treat the baltic as its "inland lake" thoroughly reveal its sinister social-imperialist nature.

the soviet warships' upset of the danish naval exercises has aroused indignation among the danish public and unveiled brezhnev's cover of false detente.

the danish paper "aktuelt" said in an editorial, "our east neighbour's activities in the baltic represent detente in a strange form." chairman of the danish conservative people's party poul schluter pointed out, "the soviet fleet has constituted an imminent danger to the whole of europe, northern europe in particular. while certain persons are preaching detente and disarmament to lull us into keeping quiet, it is imperative for western europe to pay attention to east european military buildup."

more and more danish people have come to realize from the soviet military threat the need to strengthen their defence and safeguard their national security and independence. former danish prime minister poul hartling said not long ago, "judging from the world situation today, it is more necessary now than ever before to express our determination to defend our national security and independence." another danish paper "jyllands-posten" noted, "denmark should not pursue an ostrich policy; to weaken her defence is perilous."

in face of the soviet union's hegemonic acts on the baltic sea and its threat to the security of the surrounding countries, these countries will certainly take measures to defend their own security. this is what the soviet union cannot prevent whatever sabotage it may commit.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1976)

ugandan ambassador to china w.s.k. matovu and his wife gave a cocktail party here this evening for the visit to china of the southern simbas men's and women's handball team from uganda.

among the guests were mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese handball association, and chinese men and women handball players.

present were team leader kawere thomas nseremye and other members of the southern simbas men's and women's handball team.

the ugandan friends leave peking for home tomorrow. during their stay in china, they visited peking, kwangchow, changsha and shanghai and were warmly welcomed by local chinese people and sportsmen.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

venezuelan ambassador to china jose de jesus sanchez carrero gave a reception here today to mark the 165th anniversary of the independence of venezuela.

attending the reception were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, chang chen, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, liu ai-feng, leading member of the ministry of education, tien wen-hui, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the reception.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Vietnamese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met with vietnamese ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh yesterday. ambassador nguyen trong vinh handed to foreign minister chiao kuan-hua a note from nguyen duy trinh, minister of foreign affairs of the socialist republic of viet nam. in his note, foreign minister nguyen duy trinh officially informs that the socialist republic of viet nam continues the diplomatic relations which the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam have established with the people's republic of china and that comrade nguyen trong vinh is appointed the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the socialist republic of viet nam to the people's republic of china.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua extended warm congratulations to ambassador nguyen trong vinh on the reunification of the whole of viet nam, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Lusaka for Tanzam Railway Talks

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 3, 1976)

a chinese government delegation arrived here by special train from dar es salaam this morning to attend the eighth round of tanzania-zambia railway talks between the governments of china, tanzania and zambia.

the delegation, led by minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and with vice-minister of railways su chieh as deputy leader, stopped at the zambian border city nakonde on july 1 and at the new kapiri mposhi station on the tanzam railway early this morning.

the delegation members were warmly welcomed on their way here by member of the central committee of the zambian united national independence party for northern province alex shapi, minister of finance john mwanakatwe,

minister of power and transport james mapoma, minister of state of the ministry of power and transport banda and officials of the local government and people.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen and chinese workers and engineering and technical personnel were also present to greet them.

zambian ambassador to china a.s. masiye and tanzanian ambassador to china j.m. lusinde arrived in zambia by the same train.

the chinese delegation arrived in dar es salaam by air on the afternoon of june 27. welcoming the delegation at the airport were tanzanian minister for finance and planning amir jamal, minister for communications and transport alfred tandau, minister for agriculture john malecela, deputy high commissioner of zambia to tanzania a.h. simwanza, general manager of the tanzam railway authority s.k. mubukwanu, chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun and leading members of the chinese railway working team.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

All-China Sports Federation Reiterates China's Stand in Message to International Olympic Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1976)

the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) sent a message on july 2 to the international olympic committee (i.o.c.), reiterating the solemn and just stand that only the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) is entitled to represent china in the i.o.c. international olympic movement and other international sports organizations. the message reads:

it is learnt that the 78th international olympic committee (i.o.c.) session and the 21st olympic games will soon be held in montreal, canada. the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) reiterates that the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) is the sole legitimate national sports organization governing sports on the entire territory of china (including taiwan province). only the all-china sports federation (the chinese

olympic committee) is entitled to represent china in the i.o.c. international olympic movement and other international sports organizations. the usurpation of china's representation by the so-called sports organization of the chiang clique is entirely illegal. the i.o.c. must not allow the chiang clique's so-called sports organization to participate in the coming i.o.c. session and olympic games activities.

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PARTY A NIVERSARY

Our Party Advances in the Course of Struggle

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 2, 1976)

The Chinese Communist Party founded and nurtured by our great leader Chairman Mao himself has victoriously traversed a brilliant fighting course over the past 55 years. Our Party's history is one of heroic struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and against opportunism and revisionism within the Party. Especially in the ten distinguished years after the great proletarian cultural revolution, through the struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we have tempered ourselves again and again in battles, and accumulated new experiences. Our Party has become purer, stauncher and more vigorous.

Chairman Mao points out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This scientific assertion of Chairman Mao's that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, thus further pointing out the main target of the revolutionary struggle throughout the historical period of socialism is of extremely great significance to the building of the Party. Only by firmly bearing in mind the Party's basic program, adhering to its basic line, persevering in the struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party, exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can we correctly solve the question of what kind of a party we should build and how to build it.

"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of

leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the enemy." Chairman Mao's Party-building program clearly stipulates that our Party's basic task is to wage class struggle. In the historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. Therefore, the main target of our struggle is against the bourgeoisie within the Party.

Whether or not to wage class struggle and whether or not to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie has always been the watershed separating a Marxist-Leninist party from a revisionist party. The Chinese Communist Party's basic program is for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the use of the dictatorship of the proletariat to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and the use of socialism to vanquish capitalism. The Party's ultimate goal is the realization of communism.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried their utmost to publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and energetically opposed taking class struggle as the key link. They attempted to write off at one stroke our Party's basic task of "fighting against class enemies," abolish the Party's basic program, and tamper with the Party's basic line.

The repudiation of the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and dictatorship over the bourgeoisie is bound to turn a Marxist party into a revisionist party, turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship over the proletariat, and thus forfeit socialism and restore capitalism. This is the criminal aim of the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

In this respect, the historical lesson of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union merits attention. The Party founded by Lenin and the first socialist country withstood the stern tests of imperialist armed intervention and barbarous fascist invasion. The overt enemies failed to defeat and destroy it. Why then, after Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their like came to power, was the fruit of several decades of revolution destroyed in one day? The basic reason is that the bourgeoisie within the Party has usurped leadership in the Party and state and changed the Party's Marxist-Leninist line. This fact shows that the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the main danger in making the Party turn revisionist and the country change its color.

In socialist society, especially after the completion in the main of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, we must not only see that the old bourgeoisie is not reconciled to its defeat, but must also see that new bourgeois elements are being engendered constantly. We must not only see the class enemies in society at large but must also see the bourgeoisie in the Party. We must especially guard against the emergence of revisionism in the Central Committee. All these are objective realities of classes and class struggle independent of man's will.

However, whether or not the capitalist-roaders within the Party can gain a dominant position and change the nature of the Party and political power depends on people's understanding and struggle. Whether we understand that capitalist-roaders will emerge in the Party and whether we mobilize the masses to struggle against them directly bear on the destiny of the Party

and the state. In this lies the great significance and far-reaching influence of Chairman Mao's wise and brilliant assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao.

Since the bourgeoisie is right in the Party, how then can we discern the bourgeoisie in the Party and guard against its usurpation of power? How can we make sure that the masses of Party members are really advanced elements of the proletariat and that the leading cadres of the Party do not degenerate into capitalist-roaders within the Party? To solve these problems, it is most important for us to vigorously strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the Party in strict accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian Party building line.

The five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat were put forward by Chairman Mao after summing up the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and in the international arena in the course of waging a tit-for-tat struggle against Khrushchev's revisionism. They have been incorporated into the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party, are the five requirements for members of the Communist Party, and constitute the class distinction between the advanced elements of the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders within the Party. Of the five requirements, the first and the second are particularly important, for they refer to the political orientation and class stand.

The capitalist-roaders within the Party do not practice Marxism and do not work for the interests of the vast majority of the people, but don the Marxist cloak, and vigorously practice revisionism. Holding the title of "Communist Party members," they are in the service of only a small number of exploiters. They have become high officials, and want to protect the interests of the high officials who practice revisionism. They wildly oppose the socialist revolution, and are trying their utmost to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." Their reactionary class nature also determines that they are bound to promote disunity, conspire and intrigue, act like despots, and cover up their errors. Is it not true that all of them, from Khrushchev and Brezhnev to Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, have these characteristics?

It is also precisely because of this that the bourgeoisie in the Party is extremely scared of the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao and is trying its utmost to tamper with them. Lin Piao once concocted the so-called three criteria of "holding high," "giving prominence to" and "zeal." Teng Hsiao-p'ing talked glibly about "daring" and "doing." Both blatantly opposed the five requirements. Actually, they wanted to give

prominence to bourgeois politics, uphold the revisionist line, and muster the renegades, enemy agents, counter-revolutionary elements, the old and new bourgeoisie and unrepentant capitalist-roaders to reverse verdicts, restore capitalism, usurp Party leadership and seize power.

Thus, the bourgeoisie in the Party serves as a very good teacher by negative example, who enables us to further understand that in building the Party we must use the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao to educate Party members, select cadres, "get rid of the stale, and take in the fresh." We must guide the broad masses of Party members to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, criticize revisionism, resist bourgeois corruption and influence, and thoroughly remold their world outlook. We must especially be on guard against and prevent the bourgeoisie in the Party from usurping Party and state leadership at all levels. We should pay attention to absorbing into the Party the advanced elements of the proletariat, who dare to go against the tide and act in direct opposition to the capitalist-roaders in actual struggle. We must resolutely expel from the Party the renegades, enemy agents, unrepentant capitalist-roaders, degenerated elements, and alien class elements, in order to purify the Party organizations and insure the proletarian progressive character of the Party.

Chairman Mao points out: "Without struggle, there is no progress." This is the dialectical law governing the development of all things in the world. It applies to our Party as well as Party members. Communist Party members should become advanced fighters in the struggle against the class enemies and the capitalist-roaders within the Party. They must give full play to their vanguard role. And it is only through struggle that Party members can improve themselves, resist corruption, and prevent degeneration.

Are you getting tired of struggles? Do you feel that there have been "about enough" struggles and that it is time to engage in peaceful construction? If so, you have exactly tallied with the desire of the capitalist-roaders. They precisely try to benumb the fighting will of the broad masses of Party members, blunt their revolutionary edge, and put out the raging fire of the proletarian struggle.

In the acute and protracted struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, we must carry forward the spirit of continuing the revolution and must not regard the downfall of certain individual representatives of the bourgeoisie as the end of the sturggle as a whole. Much less can we fail to see that there will still be many more struggles after we have won victory in one struggle. The revolutionaries must fight wherever there are capitalist-roaders. Members of the Chinese Communist Party, who are determined to struggle for communism all their lives, must persevere for a long time in the proletariat's class struggle against the bourgeoisie and pass it on from generation to generation until the realization of communism.

Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us: "The future is bright, the road is tortuous." This is a scientific summing up of the progress and trend of development of the revoutionary struggle of the proletariat. The objective of the socialist revolution led by our Party is the ultimate elimination of all exploitation systems and all classes. As the opposite

is the entire old world, and the bourgeoisie is also in the Party, therefore, it is much more arduous than any past revolution. If things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place at any time. We must keep a clear head and heighten our vigilance in this connection.

The Marxist theory of knowledge tells us that all things can be known in the world. Even though class struggle is intricate and complex in the socialist period, so long as we persist in "learning to swim by swimming" and follow the cognition line of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," we will be able to gradually understand the objective law of the struggle and seize the initiative in it.

No matter how crafty the capitalist-roaders within the Party are in disguising themselves, it is impossible for them to completely conceal their true features since they want to take the capitalist road, and sooner or later they will expose their true colors. And, through our repeated struggles against them, we will more and more clearly recognize their characteristics and grasp the law governing their activities.

Looking back, when the great cultural revolution just began, many people could not even clearly understand the meaning of the struggle between the two lines and the meaning of capitalist-roaders. Last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing energetically stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, many grassroots Party organizations boycotted it, and a considerably large number of revolutionary comrades resolutely stood up in struggle. This shows that after tempering themselves for ten years since the start of the great cultural revolution, the Party members and the masses have markedly raised their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. These vivid facts are an eloquent repudiation of "the agnosticism of the struggle between the two lines."

We Communists are revolutionary optimists. No matter how many twists and turns there are on the road ahead, we always see the bright future and are filled with confidence in our sure victory. The "revisionist theory" that "a capitalist restoration is inevitable sooner or later" basically does not hold water and is extremely reactionary. We are convinced that our cause is bound to be victorious because the communist system is bound to triumph over the capitalist system. This, like the triumph of the feudal system over the slavery system and the replacement of feudalism by capitalism, is inevitable in the development of history. We are convinced that our cause is bound to be victorious because the scientific truth of Marxism-Leninism has enabled us to stand on a higher level than the bourgeoisie the world over and see farther ahead. "We are not worried about our eyesight being blocked by the clouds because we are standing on the highest peak." We are able to see the essence through the phenomenon and understand the law governing the existence and development of things. We "can draw all our convictions from revolutionary theory." ("Our Program," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 187) We are convinced that our cause is bound to be victorious because the masses of the people who comprise more than 95 percent of the entire population invariably want revolution and will invariably support Marxism and oppose revisionism. Even in the Soviet Union where capitalism has been restored, the broad masses of the people there also will eventually reverse the reversal of history.

Lenin said: "The masses of the working people are with us. This is where our strength lies. This is the source of the invincibility of world communism." ("The Workers' State and Party Week," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 78) Contrary to this, our enemies are a decadent, reactionary force. They are doomed to be swept into the garbage pile of history. That the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party does not mean that it is powerful. On the contrary, it only reflects the feeble nature of the class which is already overthrown and is in the process of being eliminated. Our Party dares to openly mobilize the masses to struggle against the bourgeoisie in the Party to reveal our seamy side. This is exactly an indication that our Party is strong and powerful and full of confidence.

It is exactly through resolutely waging struggles against opportunism of all descriptions and the bourgeoisie in the Party that the Chinese Communist Party has developed and grown in stature. The chieftains of the opportunist and revisionist lines had tried many times to destroy our Party, but all of them knocked their heads against a brick wall. Meanwhile, our great, glorious and correct Party has become increasingly stronger and led the Chinese people in carrying out the democratic revolution and in winning great victories in the socialist revolution. Both past and present experiences have repeatedly proved that the hearts of the people, the Party and the Party members demand revolution and unity and oppose regression and split. Our Party has great prospects.

We are advancing. We are engaged in a very glorious and great undertaking never attempted before by our predecessors. "This is the final struggle. Unite, and tomorrow the Internationale is bound to come true!"

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SHORT NOVELS

There Is Great Promise in the Writing of Short Novels

by

Wu Ling-wu (武凌芜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 26, 1976)

Recently, many literary and art publications have published many short novels which depict the struggle between proletarian heroes and capitalist-roaders. Among them, some have also depicted the story of resolut struggle against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Not long after the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square was shattered, short novels which reflect this heart-stirring struggle have very quickly been written and published, and The Dauntless, Difficult Days, for example, are the better ones in this category. Reading these short novels will help the broad masses of readers, through artistic images, recognize more profoundly the essence of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing in pushing the revisionist line, reversing verdicts and carrying out restoration, arouse their strong indignation and hatred, and make up their minds to carry through to the end the great struggle to thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repel the Right deviation-wind to reverse verdicts.

The emergence of such works as The Dauntless, Difficult Days, once again reveals to us that in close coordination with the actual class struggle, there is great promise in the creation of short novels. The creation of proletarian literature must serve proletarian politics. An extremely important path is to rapidly, profoundly and directly reflect the actual class struggle and depict the important events that are taking place in life, "so that our depiction can give more help to the direct participants in the movement and proletarian heroes active on the spot and give impetus to the development of the movement." ("The Revolutionary Days" in Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. VIII, p. 82) It is precisely on this point that the creation of short novels has its unique position and role.

Regarding the relations between short novels and full-length works, Lu Hsün once pointed out: "It's like going into a big Buddhist temple. The whole building is very grand and dazzling so that the spectator is elated, but a careful look at the sculptured balustrades shows that although they are small, what is seen is more distinct; if this is extended to the whole building, there is an even more realistic feeling." ("Brief Introduction to Anthology of Contemporary Short Novels in the World") Here, the characteristics of short novels are described very vividly and concisely. The salient feature of a short novel is "shortness." Unlike long works which have to depict many characters, it may depict only two or three characters. Unlike long works which have to depict the various aspects of struggle, it may depict only one aspect and even one angle of the struggle. Unlike long works which have to depict the whole process of

a movement, it may depict only an episode in the movement. Unlike long works which need a beginning and an end and a complicated structure, it may depict a single line and stop suddenly. It is precisely because of this that it produces the characteristic of "rapidity" from "shortness" and can rapidly and actively select materials from the present struggle, carry out creation and in turn give impetus to the development of the struggle.

Take for example Long Rings the Golden Bell, the earliest work depicting capitalist-roaders who are still on the capitalist road; some short novels which criticize the idea of bourgeois rights published in such publications as the Morning Clouds, etc., last summer and the recently published short novels, such as The Dauntless and Difficult Days, etc., which depict the struggle to criticize Teng and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They have all been created while the struggle depicted in the works is still going on. They are opportunely and directly coordinated with the needs of the actual class struggle and bring into full play the combat role of short novels as trail blazers in literature and art.

Of course, the creation of short novels that directly depict important incidents taking place in life is not a matter easy to accomplish or that does not take effort. It similarly requires us to go into the midst of life and work hard and similarly calls for the full application of the principle of artistic typification. In addition, it is especially necessary to pay attention to the strict selection of materials and to dig deep. This is because it calls for the reflection of the essence of struggle through the depiction of an aspect of the struggle and the revelation of the laws and future prospects of the development of the movement through the depiction of a fragment of the movement. It calls for the molding of towering and brand-new heroic images in the short space available and the revelation of the rich inner world of heroic figures through simple and perspicuous depiction. Just as Lu Hsün said, "A spot can roughly tell the whole leopard and a glance can convey the total spirit. In a few brief moments, we can know the various styles, various authors, various people, things and incidents depicted." (Ibid.) Consequently, it must strive to be brief with words and profound in meaning, and provoke people's deep thoughts. In short, it must be short and weighty, but not short and light. It must be speedy and deep, but not speedy and shallow. Only in this way can it genuinely become the battle drum and bugle which arouse the fighting will of the revolutionary people and become a powerful weapon for the proletariat to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie and in particular, against the capitalist-roaders in the Party.

How can a novel be made short and weighty, speedy and deep? The crucial question is that the authors themselves must actively throw themselves into the actual class struggle with a high degree of political sensitivity and a rich accumulation of the life of struggle. Only by weathering storms and breaking waves in the actual class struggle and casting in their lots with the heroic characters depicted can they give rise a pressing desire and the courage for reflecting this struggle and take up creative writing with strong class feelings. Only with a high degree of political sensitivity can they rapidly grasp the essence and tendency of important events that are happening, and from the numerous,

disorderly and complicated phenomena, select and refine characters and plots that can reveal this essence and tendency.

The author of the short novel The Dauntless is the deputy secretary of a commune Party committee grown up in the great cultural revoution and a young cadre in a basic-level unit who dares to struggle in the movement to repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The author of Difficult Days is a worker militia fighter who actively takes part in the struggle to repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Precisely because they have a more accurate understanding of the situation and deeper feelings for struggle, although they are new soldiers on the literary front, they can very rapidly write these novels with both ideological depth and artistic features. The shortcoming is that the novels are still a bit too long and the structure rather loose.

At present, in order to create a greater number of short, profound novels that directly reflect the struggle to criticize Teng and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the broad masses of workers must seriously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, including that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road" and become fighters who charge ahead and take enemy positions in the actual class struggle.

The great struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is rolling forward. Let us bring into full play the characteristics of speed and flexibility in the creation of short novels, strive to overcome the shortcomings of being short and light, speedy but shallow, considering every minor aspect, and becoming confused, sloppy and muddled, create a greater number of short novels that directly depict this great struggle, roll the drum to cheer the proletariat and revolutionary people in the battle, and launch violent attacks against the bourgeoisie inside the Party!

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

We Also Want To Settle Accounts with Teng Hsiao-p'ing

by

the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants of the Nanmao Brigade
of the Tachai Commune, Hsiyang County,
Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 19, 1976)

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao is really good. We poor and lower-middle peasants support it from the bottom of our hearts. However, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to reverse the verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution. This shows that he is the sworn enemy of us poor and lower-middle peasants.

At the very mention of "settling accounts," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the older generation know how it tastes. In the old society, the poor people worked as hired farm hands for the landlords. After one year of hard work, when the abacus started to clatter in autumn, they had nothing left but two shoulders and one mouth, were kicked out and had to beg for a living in the cold winter. At present, in wanting to settle accounts with the great cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing actually wants to negate the great cultural revolution, turn the clock back and make the poor and lower-middle peasants suffer all over again. This can never have our approval. We also want to bring Teng Hsiao-p'ing to book.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing Says Nonsense with His Eyes Open

The great victory of the great cultural revolution has brought to the whole country an excellent situation with orioles singing and swallows darting as well as inconceivable changes to our Nannao. Teng Hsiao-p'ing spreads the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past." Is "the present not as good as the past" or the present is better than the past after all? Let us first do a bit of figuring about those changes that have taken place.

The poverty-ridden Nannao before the great cultural revolution may be cited as a typical example. At that time, "over the three li long ridge was scattered 15 small villages with narrow and winding paths, and there was a shortage of water. The slopes and swampy land could not grow grain crops." After the great cultural revoluton, Nannao is quite a changed place. Look at the fields--terraced fields stretch all the way up and on top of the mountains there are small plains. Look at the mountains--there are clusters of green trees, and the barren hills and ridges have begun to change. Look at the roads--broad and wide roads lead right to the villages and the sound of automobile horns is constantly heard. Look at the water supply--water is led uphill from afar and tap

water is available to every door. Look at the villages--new caves and new houses stand in neat rows and the commune members are housed in new villages. If we want to know how great the changes are, just take a look at the ledger:

First, the output figures: In 1966, the total grain yield of the whole brigade amounted to 110,000 catties with the per-mow yield standing at 183 catties. In 1975, total yield came to 600,000 catties, with the per-mow yield reaching 1,017 catties. In nine years, the yield increased almost six-fold.

Second, the income figures: In 1966, the total income of the whole brigade was 21,000 yuan. In 1975, it reached 92,000 yuan. In nine years, the increase was over 300 percent.

Third, the accumulation figures: In 1966, the public accumulation of the whole brigade amounted to only 9,000 yuan, averaging 30 yuan per capita. In 1975, the accumulation came to 120,000 yuan, averaging 400 yuan per person. The income increased over ten times in nine years.

Fourth, the contribution figures: Before 1966, the brigade consumed 10,000 to 20,000 catties of grain sold by the state every year. In 1975, they sold 300,000 catties of grain to the state averaging 1,000 catties per capita.

Fifth, the commune members' living standard figures: Before the great cultural revolution, every day of labor was worth between 20 and 30 cents. Now it fetches 1.10 yuan. At that time, the commune members had a food ration of only 270 catties. Now it is 520 catties. EVery family also has surplus grain on hand. Between 80 and 90 percent of the households have deposits in the bank.

Our Nannao has changed its mountains, its roads, its soil and its output. But the biggest change is the change in man's thinking. Take women for instance. Since the great cultural revolution, they have really been emancipated from their small families to play the role of propping up half the sky in learning from Tachai. They till land for the revolution, and are not afraid of hardship and fatigue. They are capable of doing everything from carrying loads, pulling carts, reclaiming land to the use of dynamites. They take the lead in changing customs and habits by refusing to accept wedding gifts, go into mourning or give dinner parties. They also actively practice family planning.

The great cultural revolution made it possible to popularize on a large scale Mao Tsetung thought in the countryside to raise considerably the ideological consciousness of the commune members. Among the cadres and commune members of our Nannao, there was a greater number of people who worked selflessly for the public compared with the past. Shepherd Li Chin-sheng was formerly very selfish. He earned 15 cents a day grazing the sheep for the collective but he still asked to be subsidized with 200 yuan in cash and 200 catties of grain each year. But material incentives failed to arouse his socialist activism, and all the time the sheep flock of the collective failed to expand. During the great cultural revolution, after the criticism

of Liu Shao-ch'i's "workpoints in command" and "material incentives," Li Chin-sheng grazed the sheep without asking for high workpoint or a high subsidy, but the sheep flock of the collective swelled considerably. He also constantly taught the young shepherds: "Be not an addict to workpoints but be a good successor to the revolutionary cause."

The great cultural revolution clearly shows that the present is better than the past, but Teng Hsiao-p'ing slanderously claims that "the present is not so good as the past." This is really talking nonsense with his eyes open.

Brigade bookkeeper Li Fu-lu said, "From the time of the establishment of cooperatives to date, I've been a bookkeeper for 22 years. In the past, I had settled accounts with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The present settlement of accounts with Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a continuation of the settlement of accounts with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. In reversing the verdicts of and settling scores with the great cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing absolutely goes against the will of people. We must properly describe the great fruits of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with Teng Hsiao-p'ing for his reactionary crimes in reversing verdicts and working out restoration. Such scores must be settled!"

None Can Topple the New Things by Opposition

The great proletarian cultural revolution enabled socialist new things to bloom like red flowers everywhere in the vast land of the motherland. So many new things appeared in the great cultural revolution in our Nannao that they could not be counted with our fingers.

As far as the cooperative medical service and barefoot doctors are concerned, we poor and lower-middle peasants should be satisfied with them. Why? Because we suffered so deeply from the shortage of doctors and medical supplies in the past. It may be recalled that in 1941, when this tiny village of Nannao with 60-odd households witnessed an outbreak of typhoid fever, over 80 persons were confined to bed, and in a little more than ten days, over 20 young and able-bodied persons were robbed of their lives. After liberation, the situation was better when it came to sending for doctors and buying medicine in the countryside. But before the great cultural revolution, under the domination of that "ministry of health for urban lords," doctors were not sent to the countryside, and it was still difficult for commune members to get medical treatment. Some had to pray to gods for medicine. During the great cultural revolution, there was set up the cooperative medical service to train our own barefoot doctors, thus solving a major problem.

In old society, doctors answered calls on horseback or by sedan-chair. Today, the barefoot doctors bring medicine to the doorsteps. Barefoot doctor Ken Feng in our village is a young fellow over 20 years of age. He graduated in 1968 from a health school of the anti-Japanese college type in Tachai. He came back to the village seven or eight years ago. In day time, he works in the fields, and in the evening he makes house calls. He has not the airs of a "modern doctor," and does not ask for special treatment. With

a red heart, a silver needle and a bunch of medicinal herbs, he brings the warmth of the Party to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The cooperative medical service and barefoot doctors are so good, but Teng Hsiao-p'ing with a sinister mind attacks the barefoot doctor of their "low level" and nonsensically says that barefoot doctors would afterward "put on straw sandals," "cloth shoes" and "leather shoes." He wants the barefoot doctor to put on the revisionist shoes and follow the capitalist road. No wonder that while we poor and lower-middle peasants applaud the film Ch'un Miao and want to see it again, Teng Hsiao-p'ing slips away like a rat after seeing half of it. "There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause." Teng Hsiao-p'ing is stung by T'ien Ch'un-miao's fight against Tu Wen-chieh. One is an arch capitalist-roader and the other is a small capitalist-roader. Both are hangmen strangling new things. Socialist new things are the great fruits of the great cultural revolution and carry great vitality. None can topple them by opposition. Socialist new things help restrict bourgeois rights and narrow the three major differences. They are communist seedlings growing with every passing day. We poor and lower-middle peasants are the bodyguards of new things. No matter who tries to slash at the new things, we will fight him even at the risk of our own lives.

The Great Cultural Revolution Is Good

The great cultural revolution is good in that it has settled accounts at the right time with the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, recaptured that part of leadership usurped by capitalist-roaders, and persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The settlement of accounts with capitalist-roaders enables us to distinguish what is Marxism, what is revisionism, what is socialism and what is capitalism. Before the great cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to vigorously whip up the sinister wind of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four major freedoms." Some people in our brigade were so dizzied that they changed direction and lost their bearings. We recall that a path built by our brigade on the Black Mountain slope west of the village was in one year turned into a sinister road linked with the black market. At that time, the Party branch cared nothing about the line so long as money could be earned. In the great cultural revolution, we criticized "the revisionist sinister road and the operating of a black market." They resolved to learn from Tachai in building a big 5-li long highway east of the village so as to enable "iron oxen" to go uphill and trucks to drive into the village. The mass movement to learn from Tachai was seething with enthusiasm. We cannot forget at any time these two roads and two lines, with one standing for bitterness and the other for happiness. Whenever we talk about Liu Shao-ch'i or Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, we can't help calling to mind their "workpoints in command" and "material incentives" that have made people suffer so much. When we think of it now, we are still choked with rage.

The settlement of accounts with the capitalist-roaders has also enabled us to lay hold of this key link of class struggle, adhere to the Party's basic line and follow the broad golden road of learning from Tachai in agriculture. In the past, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, the cadres of our brigade showed skepticism toward the spirit of Tachai and felt that it could not stand without state assistance. We recalled that in 1963, Nannao and Tachai were similarly ravaged by serious floods. Tachai "did not ask for anything in three fields" and "was not short of anything in three fields." By relying on its own resources, it fought against the calamity, gave relief to victims and built a new Tachai. What about Nannao? It asked for everything. It approached the State for 300,000 catties of relief grain and 4,000 yuan for use as relief fund and also 80 catties of cotton wool and over 100 feet of cloth. This meant writing off the spirit of self-reliance and relying solely on the state. The more one relied on others, the lazier one was and the lower one's spirit became.

After the great cultural revolution, we settled accounts with the revisionist line advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, learned from Tachai, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, and, through self-reliance, fought heaven and earth and transformed mountains and rivers. We installed water pipes of all sizes with a total length of over 5,000 meters, thus leading by the nose "the dragon king" without spending one cent of State money. We installed 9,000 meters of high-tension wires without spending one cent from the state. We also removed five hilltops and built a small plain of 1,500 mow, without spending one cent from the State. Nor did we spend one cent from the State on the newly-built 140 caves and 100 houses plus one small building with an upper floor. In these few years, we believed that the spirit of Tachai was effective. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai aptly said: "With one red heart and a pair of hands, self-reliance makes everything available."

The settlement of accounts with the capitalist-roaders enables us to see with increasing clarity that in the fairly long historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the greatest danger is revisionism, and the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly the capitalist-roaders within the Party following the capitalist road.

Before the great cultural revolution, why was Nannao so troublesome? Because capitalist-roaders like Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing made mischief at the higher level, and the chief responsible person of our Party branch, Ch'ao Chih-wu was low in consciousness. He followed the revisionist line and led the people down the evil road. The chief responsible person of the Party branch failed to see class struggle, and always said: "The landlords have no land, and the rich peasants are no longer rich. It serves no purpose to grasp class struggle. It will do to feed people on the basis of workpoints and make a success of production." The class enemies also praised Ch'ao Chih-wu as a good cadre. What they actually praised was Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line.

The great cultural revolution educated the cadres. After making a self-examination of his mistakes in understanding, Ch'ao Chih-wu gave a good

account of himself. The masses again elected him as a cadre of the brigade. The Party branch newly elected in the great cultural revolution seriously carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thus bringing about the excellent situation in our Nannao today.

The vivid two-line struggle within the Party shows that "the current proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

We poor and lower-middle peasants are most unwilling to see our Party turn revisionist and our State change color. We can never forget the great cultural revolution. If we forget the great cultural revolution, this means the betrayal of Marxism and capitulation to revisionism. Since the launching of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and especially since the publication of the two wise and brilliant resolutions of the CCP Central Committee, the cadres and commune members of our Nannao have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the great cultural revolution and on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the fields, in the mess hall and in the political evening school. We eulogize the great merits and great achievements of the great cultural revolution and use the changes brought to Nannao by the great cultural revolution to penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in negating the great cultural revolution.

By settling accounts with Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the revolutionary zeal of us poor and lower-middle peasants in Nannao rises higher and higher. They are determined to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts with practical action.

* * *

DEATH OF CHU TEH

Obituary Notice Issued by CPC Central Committee,
NPC Standing Committee, State Council

Comrade Chu Teh Passes Away

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

obituary notice issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china:

the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china announce with deep grief: comrade chu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, died of illness at 15:01 hours on july 6, 1976 in peking at the age of 90, after failing to respond to medical treatment.

comrade chu teh was a fine member of the communist party of china, a great revolutionary fighter and proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and one of the outstanding leaders of the party, the state and the army.

the life of comrade chu teh was one of fighting for the cause of communism, one of persevering in the continued revolution. loyal to the party and the people, comrade chu teh fought heroically for the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the victory of the cause of the chinese people's liberation and the cause of communism, to which he selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life. under chairman mao's leadership, comrade chu teh performed immortal services for the party and the people in the building and development of the invincible people's army, in the building and expansion of the revolutionary bases, in the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and the victory of the new democratic revolution, and in the building of china's revolutionary political power, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the efforts to win victories for the socialist revolution and construction. he thus won the whole-hearted love and

respect of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

the death of comrade chu teh is a great loss to our party, our army and the people of our country. we must turn our grief into strength. the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country must learn from comrade chu teh his proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary qualities and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, unite as one and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, build our country into a powerful modern socialist state and win victory for the cause of communism.

eternal glory to comrade chu teh, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people excl.

Composition of Funeral Committee for Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

the composition of the funeral committee for comrade chu teh

mao tsetung, hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching (female), hsu shih-yu, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien (female), su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, soong ching ling (female), kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang (female), ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen (female), yao lien-wei, teng ying-chao (female), tsao yi-ou (female), kang ke-ching (female), su yu, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu, sun chien, shen yen-ping, chiang hua, chin tsu-min,

hsieh ching-yi (female), yang po-lan (female), yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, hsiao ching-kuang, ma ning, chang yao-tzu, chi peng-fei, wu ching-tung, hu wei, lin li-yun (female), tsai hsiao, chu yun-shan, shih liang (female), hu yu-chih, sha chien-li, chi fang, huang ting-chen, chou pei-yuan and tien fu-ta.

Announcement by Funeral Committee for Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

announcement by the funeral committee for comrade chu teh:

one. in deep mourning for comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, it is decided that last respects will be paid to the remains of comrade chu teh on july 8, 1976 and mourning ceremonies held on july 9 and 10. a memorial meeting will be held on july 11, 1976. the national flag will be flown at half-mast throughout the country and all recreational activities suspended the same day.

in the capital, the national flag will be flown at half-mast at tienanmen square, the gate of hsinhuamen, the working people's palace of culture and the ministry of foreign affairs from the day the obituary notice was issued to july 11 inclusive.

two. in accordance with china's customs and revised protocol, it is decided that no foreign government, fraternal party or friendly personage will be invited to send delegations or representatives to china to take part in the mourning activities.

hence the announcement.

july 6, 1976.

Peking Papers Mourn Death of Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1976)

the "people's daily" and other peking papers today frontpage the news about the death of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. all papers also frontpage a portrait of comrade chu teh bordered in black.

under the black-bordered streamer across the top of the front page reading "eternal glory to comrade chu teh, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people excl.", all papers carry the obituary notice on the passing away of comrade chu teh issued by the c.p.c. central committee, the n.p.c. standing committee and the state council, the composition of the funeral committee for comrade chu teh and an announcement by the funeral committee for comrade chu teh.

comrade chu teh died of illness on the afternoon of july 6, 1976 in peking, after failing to respond to medical treatment.

PARTY MEMBERS

More Party Members in Hsishuang Panna Autonomous Prefecture of Tai Nationality

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 6, 1976)

large numbers of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and others of tai nationality have been admitted into the chinese communist party in hsishuang panna autonomous prefecture in china's southwestern province of yunnan the total number of party members there is now three times the figure in 1965, the year before the start of the cultural revolution.

these party members have played a great role in defending and building up the country's border area.

hsishuang panna, which is situated in a sub-tropical zone, is the home of 600,000 people of tai, han, hani, pulang, wa, lahu and other minority nationalities. it is noted for its beautiful scenery and is rich in plant and animal life.

the party organizations at various levels there have paid special attention to absorbing into the party people of minority nationalities, and all the more so since the start of the cultural revolution. they abide by chairman mao's teaching: "without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely." the party organizations have taken various measures to temper those advanced elements among the minority nationalities in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. in chinghung and mengla counties, materials on communist party's fundamentals have been translated into minority languages for study by those who apply to join the party. some party organizations sponsor party lessons during the slack farming seasons for the applicants, to teach the party's basic line, the party's fine traditions as well as other basic knowledge about the party.

under the thoughtful care of the party organization, large numbers of advanced elements of the minority nationalities have joined the party, bringing the number of members of minority nationalities to 70 percent of the total party members in the autonomous prefecture.

while building up the party, mostly among the poor and lower-middle peasants, the party organizations pay special attention to youth and women. 60 percent of the new party members recruited since the start of the cultural revolution are below 35 years old, of which 14 percent are below 25 and 16 percent are women.

mi yu-wan, a tai woman in chinghung county is an activist in the cultural revolution. under party guidance her political consciousness in class struggle and two line struggle has been raised. she always measures herself up against the requirements of a party member listed in the party constitution. during the learn-from-tachai movement, she went against the tai people's old custom forbidding women to carry human dung and took an active part in carrying it by shoulder pole for fertilizer to increase grain output. with her in the lead, other women also took part in collecting fertilizer and contributed greatly to the bumper harvests reaped successively. mi yu-wan was admitted into the party on the basis of her good behaviour and her pressing application. after becoming a party member she worked even more diligently and was warmly acclaimed by the masses who elected her to the post of deputy director of the chinghung county revolutionary committee.

communist party member chu ti, is a barefoot doctor of hani nationality who serves the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly in the nannung brigade, hsiting commune, menghai county. once a hani women of her brigade developed a high fever and fell into a coma. superstitious

bad elements spread rumours and agitated for the old custom of burning the patient alive. chu ti courageously stood up to them and prevented them from making trouble. she used every means and finally succeeded in curing this woman. by her act, she had broken down superstition and helped educate the masses.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Great Changes in China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 6, 1976)

cadres and commune members of various nationalities in hainan li and miao autonomous prefecture, in the southern part of hainan island, china's second largest island, have been criticizing teng hsiao-ping's crimes of attempting to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and restore capitalism. the point of departure for these criticisms is the tremendous changes that have taken place in the prefecture in the past decade.

in the 10 years since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution the prefecture has built more than 1,000 big and small water conservancy projects, thus bringing farmland of many counties and communes under irrigation. the construction of hydraulic-power stations of many different sizes in many different places means that thousands of mountainous villages, where even kerosene lamps were unheard of before, now have electric light and various kinds of power-driven machines. by the end of 1975, the prefecture had brought 87 per cent of its farmland under irrigation.

many areas where people used to farm by the slash and burn method before the cultural revolution have now set up agricultural scientific research institutes and every commune has an agricultural science station. the prefecture has more than 3,000 experimental groups in which a great number of peasant-experts are being trained and are accumulating experience. scientific farming methods are being spread everywhere. last years's total grain output was more than double that of ten years ago and that of rubber, sugar cane and groundnuts topped the figure by several times.

the hainan li and miao autonomous prefecture is a fertile area with mountains and warm weather all the year round. but, under the cruel oppression and exploitation of the local rulers and the kuomintang reactionaries

before the liberation, the people of li and miao nationalities led a life of misery. they stood up after liberation under the leadership of chairman mao and the party and became the masters, but because of the grave interference of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the economy and culture developed slowly. most of li and miao commune members remained illiterate until the cultural revolution began.

cadres and commune members of li and miao nationalities roundly criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line during the cultural revolution and emancipated themselves from the spiritual shackles left by the old society over the past several thousand years.

today, political evening schools and study classes have been set up in which hundreds of thousands of people of li and miao nationalities are acquiring literacy and studying politics and theory.

dozens of women commune members of li nationality in a production brigade under the timung commune, who before liberation had been slaves of the local landlords and chieftains, were still illiterate after liberation although they won emancipation politically. during the great cultural revolution, they criticized the fallacies that "superiority of men over women" and "from ancient times women of li nationality have only been concerned with household work", and they established classes and conscientiously studied marxist-leninist works including chairman mao's works and criticized capitalism and revisionism. since the start of the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct decisions of the cultural revolution, they have taken an active part in criticizing teng hsiao-ping for his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and plunged into production with even greater energy than before.

Tremendous Change in Southwest China
Minority Nationalities Area

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 7, 1976)

a once impoverished area in northwestern szechwan province, which is inhabited by minority nationalities, has now taken on a new look with a large number of newly-built cities and towns and agriculture, livestock-breeding and industry all thriving.

the ahpa tibetan autonomous prefecture, lying more than 3,000 metres above sea level, has a population of over 50,000 composed of tibetan, han, chiang and other nationalities. laced with snow-peaked mountains and treacherous marshy bogs, it was one of the most difficult areas that the chinese workers' and peasants' red army passed through 40 years ago during the world-famous long march.

cut off from the outside world by high mountains, the area was at that time so backward that it did not have a single high-way or factory and could not even make nails. the grassland crossed by the red army was considered unfit for cultivation because its frost-free period was so short. the local people were mainly engaged in livestock breeding.

soon after liberation, the party and government started with helping the minority nationalities build highways. at present, all 13 counties and 90 percent of the districts in the prefecture are linked by highways totalling 3,500 kilometres. most of the 500 highway bridges, totalling 7,000 metres in length, have been constructed in the last 10 years since the start of the great cultural revolution. the rapid development of transport has facilitated the exchange of local timber and animal by-products for industrial goods and building materials from outside, thus speeding up socialist construction in the prefecture.

the three counties of ahpa, jorgai and hungyüan, which the red army traversed, are the main pastoral areas in the prefecture. of these, hungyuan county had 20,000 hectares of marshland where nothing of value grew.

starting from october 1971, local peasants and cadres emulating the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit of the red army, waged a grim struggle through the following winter and spring to build more than 100 channels totalling 400 kilometres in length. they drained off stagnant water to turn one-third of the marshland into a huge livestock farm. the fast development of animal husbandry in hungyuan county has raised the number of animals to 3.7 times that of 1958, the year democratic reform was carried out.

in defiance of the old traditional idea that cultivation was out of the question on the plateau, the local peasants made a tremendous effort to develop agriculture. they succeeded first in growing chingko barley at 3,500 metres above sea level. as the weather there is capricious and frost often occurs even in july and august, the warmest months of the year, and hailstorms are frequent, commune members constantly keep heaps of dry hay at hand. whenever there is frost, they set fire to the hay to provide protective smudge for the crops. to break up and disperse hailstorm clouds, they use home-made guns. in this way, an increasing number of communes and brigades have succeeded in growing barley, rye and oats here.

commune members have also dug storage ponds, built terraced fields, improved soil, transformed farming methods and adopted new-type tools and machines to boost agriculture and livestock breeding. last year both the total grain output and the number of livestock of the ahpa tibetan autonomous prefecture were 3 times those of the year preceding the democratic reform.

at present, every county in the prefecture has its own power station, farm tools factory and grain and animal by-products processing plants. some have factories producing insecticide and milk powder. the prefecture can now manufacture harvesters, water turbines, threshers, crushers and other machines as well as daily necessities. more than 90 per cent of the peoples' communes in jorgai and hungyuan counties have their own small hydro-electric stations.

a number of new towns and cities have sprung up on the former tracts of grassland waste. one of these is the town of hungyuan (meaning "red grassland"), which was named by the local people in memory of the red army's long march through the area. before liberation, the place was the haunt of wild animals in winter time when it was covered over with ice and snow, and, in summer, had only enough grass for a few herdsmen to graze their flocks.

since liberation, especially since the democratic reform and the start of the great cultural revolution, the state has built a power station, a farm machinery factory, a cannery, a dairy with modern equipment and other industrial enterprises, and set up stores, bookshops, bank, post office, cultural centre, cinema, hospitals and middle and primary schools. the county seat population is now approaching 10,000, who live in new blocks along wide, tree-lined, paved roads.

before liberation, there was not a single school on the grasslands and the general cultural level was extremely low. people recorded events by cutting notches on a piece of wood and kept accounts by tying knots on a

piece of cord. now, there are middle schools in most of the counties and communes and primary schools in the production brigades and on the livestock farms. nearly all school-age children are at school. in ahpa prefecture, two-thirds of the cadres are of minority nationalities and many of the leading cadres were poor peasants or herdsmen before liberation.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Public Health and Medical Conditions Improved in Rural Kwangsi

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 6, 1976)

public health and medical conditions have been greatly improved in the rural areas in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region of southernmost china, since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. the number of medical workers in the commune hospitals is now three times the figure in 1965, and that of hospital beds 15 times. over 95 per cent of the production brigades, now, have established co-operative medical stations, each of them having three barefoot doctors. many production teams have set up their own clinics. a medical care network has taken shape from county to production teams, providing prompt medical treatment to the local people.

kwangsi is inhabited by more than 10 nationalities, including chuang, yao, miao, tung, mulao, ching and han. before liberation, diseases were rampant and mortality rate was very high in the vast rural areas owing to the poor hygienic conditions and a dire lack of medical facilities. a chuang inhabited village in wuming county had some 50 families with 200 people before. but, on the eve of liberation, only eight people survived the prevalent schistosomiasis (snail fever) and other diseases.

the village, where the farmland lay waste and whose barren hillsides were only graveyards, now has 104 families with 500 people, presenting a scene full of life and prosperity.

after liberation, the party and the people's government paid great attention to the region's medical and health work and allocated special funds to help set up medical institutions. but, prior to the cultural revolution, owing to liu shao-chi's revisionist line, most of the medical institutions and health care were concentrated

in cities and towns, far away from the villages, thereby neglecting the needs of the countryside. prepared by departments concerned statistics show that in 1965, the capital construction funds for hospitals of county level and above accounted for 95.6 per cent of the region's total, the number of hospital beds 95.7 percent and that of the proficient and fairly experienced physicians 93.3 percent. the rural population, comprising over 80 per cent of the region's total, still suffered from a shortage of doctors and medicines. a poor or a lower-middle peasant then had to travel several dozen kilometres to see a doctor in a town or city.

in the cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities in kwangsi criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line in this field. party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." they utilized manpower, materials and funds for the improvement of the rural medical and health work.

as new things emerging in the cultural revolution, barefoot doctors and co-operative medical services have played a prominent role in improving rural medical conditions. the barefoot doctors are recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants and are trained in short-term professional courses. they do not divorce themselves from productive labour. through a few years of practice, they are capable of preventing and treating not only common and recurrent ailments but also certain acute and serious diseases.

with the establishment of the co-operative medical services, the commune peasants can afford medical treatment. they pay about one yuan a year into the common fund and receive medicines free of charge. this is warmly welcomed by the masses.

nearly a thousand city medical workers, organized in groups, tour villages every year to help prevent and treat diseases, support co-operative medical services and train barefoot doctors. the 18 medical and pharmacological colleges and schools in the region have set up teaching bases in villages to help train public health workers through "open-door" education.

the poor and lower-middle peasants express their appreciation of the prompt medical treatment in the following words: "to see the doctor, one had to travel several dozen kilometres before, but now we find the doctor at our doorsteps. chairman mao's revolutionary line is fine, indeed." li lan-ying, a poor peasant woman of the chingshan production brigade of the chingshan commune in lipu county, was blind in both eyes for 12 years due to cataract. an oculist of the commune treated her in her home and brought back her eyesight.

wei tzu-kun, a poor peasant of chuang nationality of the hsiangpei production brigade in yishan county, suffered from jaundice not long ago. now he has recovered thanks to the active treatment and meticulous care by the barefoot doctors of his brigade. before the cultural revolution, his wife fell ill and was sent to the liuchow hospital about 100 kilometres away from her home.

TACH'ING OILFIELD

Anti-Right Deviationist Struggle Promotes Production at Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Jul. 6, 1976)

the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has inspired workers of the taching oilfield to greater efforts.

they fulfilled the overall state production plan for the first half of 1976 five days ahead of schedule. in the process, they set new records in crude oil production and processing, efficiency in injecting water into oil-bearing beds, total output value and turnover to the state, surpassing the figures of the same period last year by big margins.

taching is a pace-setter in chinese industry. for more than a decade, taching oilworkers have adhered to chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and contributed to the fast development of china's petroleum industry.

the great proletarian cultural revolution aroused the enthusiasm of the taching oilworkers. aware of the need to continue the revolution, they pooled their collective wisdom and creativity and worked hard to increase crude oil output at an average of 30 per cent per annum. in terms of production, taching today is six times the taching of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

this year, the party organizations at various levels in taching led the workers in studying chairman mao's important instructions and criticizing teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. workers of the no. 4 sub-surface operation team held 67 meetings and wrote 284 articles to criticize teng hsiao-ping's statement that the "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers

is only relative." as masters of the socialist oilfield, members of the team took part in management work and organized a design and construction group comprising workers, cadres and technicians. although the team has only two veteran workers and the team members' average age is 25 years old, it fulfilled this year's task for oil well fracturing 219 days ahead of schedule.

the average age of an all-woman well drilling team set up two years ago is 21 years. the team criticized ideas of the exploiting classes such as "men are superior to women" and decided to make new achievements to counter teng hsiao-ping's attacks on new socialist things.

working in coordination with other teams, the all-woman team drilled 10,303 metres for a new monthly record by a women's team anywhere in china. two new oil wells were both completed within 24 hours by using a single drill. all the wells drilled last may were up to standard.

taching's oil extracting workers criticized teng hsiao-ping's assertion that "the present is not as good as the past" and increased production by tapping latent potentials and good maintenance of the existing oil and water injection wells. without counting the output of new wells, the increased output in the first half of 1976 surpassed the average annual output of a medium oil field. all the oil wells showed a utilization rate of 95 per cent or higher. 60 oil extracting teams reported a utilization rate of 100 per cent of all the oil and water injection wells. the workers also increased water injection efficiency this year to ensure stable high yields.

taking part in the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts in the field of science and technology, taching's scientific research workers and technicians started "open-door" research by doing their work together with the oil workers. they introduced 1,025 technical innovations in the first half of 1976, including 86 major innovations. among these were an analyzer of crude oil with high water content and a high and low pressure flow-meter for pumping wells. new progress was made in prospecting the environs of the oilfields. in the petro-chemical industry, new capital construction projects were added and production increased. taching has also turned out a number of new petroleum products that are in urgent demand.

conscious of the need to restrict bourgeois right, taching's cadres at various levels joined the workers in manual labour at worksites, workshops and oil wells, and joined the workers' families in field work this year. they also joined the workers in study and criticism of revisionism. they solved problems in production and construction together with the workers and in this way created greater harmony in cadre-workers relations than ever before, and further aroused the workers' enthusiasm.

STEEL OUTPUT

China's Leading Steel Center Tops Half-year Targets

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 7, 1976)

china's leading steel centre, the anshan iron and steel company, topped the first half-year targets for 1976 in the output of iron ore, sintered ore, metallurgical coke, steel, bloom and rolled steel, and in the amount of cappings removed.

all-time records were set in the output of iron ore, dressed ore, pig iron and steel.

the new achievements were made in the deepening struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. since the beginning of this year, the workers and cadres at anshan, led by the company's communist party committee, have made a penetrating criticism of the crimes of teng hsiao-ping, china's arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, in negating the great proletarian cultural revolution and attempting to restore capitalism in china. this has led to the better implementation of the principles laid down by chairman mao in the charter of the anshan iron and steel company guiding the running of socialist enterprises.

the workers pledged to make still greater contributions to socialism as their reply to teng hsiao-ping. in an emulation drive to speed up overburden stripping, truck drivers of the transport squad at the kungchangling iron mine formed a work brigade together with electric shovel operators, blasting men and maintenance workers. as a result, they topped the 1976 target of removing one and a half million tons of overburden seven months ahead of schedule and set a new record in the efficiency of four-cubic-metre electric shovels in chinese iron mines. nearly one hundred advanced units like this brigade have emerged in the anshan iron and steel company, all of whom topped their half-year quotas.

the cadres of the company have also made positive contributions to the development of production. they joined the workers in criticizing revisionism and in physical labour. the overhaul of the rails for the travelling cranes in the no. 2 blooming mill used to take a whole week, but this year the secretary of the mill's party committee and a group of cadres joined the maintenance workers in the repairs and together cut the time down to 13 hours.

while criticizing the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by teng hsiao-ping, the workers,

cadres and technicians of the anshan steel centre have adhered to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." they have made many technical innovations. since the beginning of this year, the company has introduced 143 major innovations, including continuous measurement of the molten steel temperatures in the converters during their life-spans without relining and the use of new furnace roof bricks for open-hearth furnaces.

OCEAN-GOING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

China's First Ocean-going Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

china has successfully concluded its first scientific research over a vast expanse of the pacific ocean. all the instruments and equipment used in the scientific research are designed, made and installed by china itself. the first-hand information obtained covers a number of subjects.

the project was undertaken by two chinese 10,000-ton class ocean-going research ships, the "hsiangyanghung no. 5" and the "hsiangyanghung no. 11".

subjects covered by the research project include marine hydrography, meteorology, chemistry, gravity and geology, seabed geomorphology, ship-to-shore telecommunications and navigation. the study is a fruit of the development of china's oceanographic research motivated by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the workers, cadres and scientific research personnel aboard the ships travelled over both the eastern and western hemispheres and crossed the equator to the south and back. during their research work, which lasted several weeks, they coped with typhoons in the west pacific and the sweltering equatorial heat, negotiated sea areas with complex natural conditions and battled storms and waves in a spirit of revolutionary heroism. despite hardships and fatigue, they worked non-stop to collect the required specimens and data.

they applied chairman mao's philosophic thought to the analysis and study of the internal and external causes of the weather changes in the pacific region and the objective

laws governing them. this has provided a reliable basis for giving accurate weather forecasts. some of the research results filled certain blanks in china's oceanographical study and reached advanced standards.

· th factories and designing and scientific research institutes concerned in outfitting the research vessels adhered to the principle of independence and self-reliance and made a penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. working in close socialist cooperation, they succeeded in a short time in designing and manufacturing a large number of complete sets of instruments and apparatus which worked well and met the designed requirements in the course of the research project.

MOUNTAINEERING

New Results from Scientific Expedition to Mt. Qomolangma -- World's Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

chinese scientists have achieved new results in studying and analyzing the scientific data gathered during china's second successful ascent of mount qomolangma, the highest peak in the world, a year ago.

the research project, which is sponsored by the chinese academy of sciences, involved more than 100 scientists, teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students from 20 research institutes and universities and colleges. working in cooperation, they achieved the results in a fairly short space of time as part of their efforts to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts stirred up by the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping.

teachers and students of the chemistry department of peking university, who worked in cooperation with other units on the project, have criticized the revisionist trash that "techniques have to be imported from foreign countries" spread by teng hsiao-ping. in order to determine the components of hydrogen isotopes in the natural water samples collected on mount qomolangma, in six months they prepared water samples with an accuracy up to international standards, thus filling a gap in this field of technology. breaking with conventional methods, workers and technicians of the institute of atomic energy got their accurate data by putting the water samples in an atomic reactor for neutron activation analyses.

geologists taking part in the research project drew up a 1:50,000 scale geological map covering over 300 square kilometres on the northern slopes of the peak and one showing the geologic profile over a distance of 40 kilometres from the summit to chubu. these are first contributions to elaborate geological mapping that is more accurate and detailed than ever before. an exhaustive study of the 70 rock samples gathered at 45 different heights from the north col to the summit has provided ample information to determine the properties of the rock component of the peak body, the division of stratigraphic units and the stratigraphic correlation there. all these results have surpassed any previous ones in so far as the number of rock samples analyzed and the knowledge acquired of the geologic conditions of the peak.

the geologists have also confirmed the tectonic features of the northern slopes of qomolangma. a comparative study of the glaciomarine deposits and associated group of fossils, including brachiopoda fauna and glossopteris flora found in the late paleozoic stratum, discovered several new species of fossils and confirmed the gondwana sedimentary facies preserved on the northern slope of qomolangma. this in turn verified the assumption that the subcontinent of southern asia, including the himalayan range, and the continents in the southern hemisphere were joined into a single landmass called the "gondwanaland" in the late paleozoic era. an analysis and determination of rock samples and study of certain structural-petrofabric features have shed new light on the sedimentation, metamorphism and migmatization in the area and on the characteristics of the rocks there. all these results are of great importance for the study of the upthrust and geologic development of the himalayas.

through investigation of a wealth of information collected in outdoor climatic observations, chinese meteorologists have acquired new knowledge of the characteristics of the local atmospheric circulation and the laws governing weather changes in the area north of qomolangma. enquiries into the 168 reports on radiosonde data and 21 others on comparisons between the pibal (pilot-balloon) data of large and small balloons have revealed for the first time that downdrafts (descending currents) with a maximum descending speed of seven metres per second often occur in the leeward side of the northern slopes of qomolangma. the meteorologists also succeeded for the first time in history in measuring the maximum precipitation on the northern slopes of qomolangma which they found to occur at a height of about 7,000 metres above sea level. these findings have proved highly important for explaining the origin and sustenance of glaciers and the distribution of the environmental background. on the basis of these studies, the meteorologists have reached the conclusion that the formation of glacial winds (downslope winds) and the flag-like cloud appearing on the summit

of qomolangma during the day is determined by the specific terrain and relief of the northern slopes rather than the effects of the outside weather systems.

Large amounts of data have been obtained by chinese environmentalists through 30 quantitative analyses of the 130 samples brought back from the mountain. these provide scientific grounds for establishing the environmental background in the area and important information for studying the law of the long-distance transport of pollutants in the atmosphere. since a variety of analyses had to be done with a large collection of samples each containing only a fraction of material, the scientific workers made painstaking efforts to evolve high sensitivity, low blank analytical methods which need only very small quantities of sampling materials. working with great care in designing and operation, they determined the absolute deuterium content in the ice-snow sampling from 7,000 metres above sea level to the summit of the mountain by the mass spectrometric method which yielded accurate results up to international standards. they also reached new levels in ultra-microanalysis, ultra-trace analysis, preparation of ultra-pure water and reagent, and selection and application of high efficiency, low blank extractants.

altogether, 498 electro-encephalograms, 324 records of respiratory function and 165 records of cardio-ventricular function taken at 50 metres, 3,700 metres and 5,000 metres above sea level have been processed in the study of high-altitude physiology. the scientists also analyzed 631 electrocardiograms done at altitudes between 50 and 6,500 metres, among them 170 items done with the tested persons carrying loads. these investigations have brought to light a number of indexes related to human adaptability to high altitudes, provided physiological reference for selecting mountaineers and high-altitude workers and providing them with medical monitoring, and deepened the understanding of the adaptability of the human body to oxygen deficiency.

the cold-resistant, telemetry system equipment designed and made in china successfully recorded electrocardiograms of the qomolangma climbers at six heights between 7,000 metres and the summit at 8,848 metres. this was the first such effort in the world. analyses of these electro-cardiograms reveal that some of the climbers on the summit and its vicinity showed no symptoms of oxygen deficiency in the heart even under conditions in which they had not taken a single whiff from their oxygen cylinders for two hours at a stretch. this testified to the chinese mountaineers' sturdy physique and excellent adaptability to serious oxygen deficiency within a certain space of time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Strengthen Unity and March Onward

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial marking the closing of the conference of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity. the editorial, entitled "strengthen unity and march onward" and with the subtitle "greeting the triumphant closing of the oau summit conference", reads in full as follows:

the 13th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity held in port louis, capital of mauritius, closed triumphantly on july 6. the conference reviewed the major events that occurred in africa in the past year, discussed africa's present situation and the tasks confronting it, and adopted a series of resolutions. the participants expressed the determination to consolidate the fighting unity of african countries, promote the unity between the african and arab states as well as of the entire third world, and continue to advance with big strides in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the chinese government and people extend warm greetings on the new contribution the session has made.

an excellent situation full of vigour and vitality prevails in great africa. in the past year, holding aloft the banner of opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism, big-power hegemonism, white racism and zionism, the countries and peoples of africa, which have already won independence, continued their heroic and tenacious struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop their national economy and culture. they have thus frustrated the trouble-making and sabotage of the imperialists, social-imperialists and racists, consolidated their solidarity, persisted in making progress and continually made new achievements. recently, the republic of seychelles has solemnly proclaimed independence and formally become a member state of the oau. all this is a great inspiration to the african people struggling for national independence and a vigorous support for the just cause of the entire third world peoples in opposing imperialism and hegemonism, thus drawing universal attention and winning acclamation from the peoples of the world.

at present, the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania are waging extensive armed struggles and mass

movements against white racism and for national liberation. they have dealt heavy blows at the reactionary vorster and smith regimes and laid bare their schemes of playing counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics. the resolution on southern africa adopted at this oau summit conference strongly condemns the racist regime of south africa for the savage massacre of black people in soweto and points out emphatically that "the only effective guarantee for the african people of south africa against the repetition of massacres is the launching of armed struggle for the seizure of power by the people." the conference decided to extend the greatest possible political, economic and military assistance to the liberation movement in south africa to enable it to wage armed struggle. this is of great significance to the development of the anti-racist struggle of the people in southern africa. so long as they get closely united and continue to carry on dauntless struggles, the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania will certainly be able to overthrow the reactionary rule of white racists and win independence and liberation.

special attention should be paid to the fact that the superpower contention in africa is daily intensifying. one superpower is trying desperately to protect its vested interests in the continent while the other, flaunting the banner of "supporting national liberation movements", is carrying out conspiracies of aggression, intervention, subversion and division in africa in a more bare-faced and unbridled manner. we are glad to see that the oau has made unremitting efforts to promote the african countries' unity in struggle against the enemy and has already gained fruitful results. more and more african countries and people have come to realize that the superpower rivalry is the root cause of intranquillity in the african continent. the aggression and expansion of that superpower, which claims to be the "natural ally" of the african countries and people, have become the principal threat to the independence and security of the african countries. we are deeply convinced that the great african people will surely win still bigger victories by further strengthening their unity, repulsing the wolf and at the same time guarding against the tiger, and persevering in a protracted struggle.

china is a developing socialist country. both china and africa belong to the third world. in the great struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, will always stand on the side of the fraternal african people and firmly support their just struggle till final victory.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Military Attache to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Algerian Air Force Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

naval and air attache commandant rachid ait-idir of the algerian embassy in china gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of the air force delegation from the democratic people's republic of algeria.

attending the banquet were ma ning and ho ting-yi, commander and deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and leading members of departments concerned.

present on the occasion were all members of the algerian air force delegation headed by major moussouni belkacem, director of the algerian air force, and algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests chatted cordially and time and again toasted the daily development of the friendship between the algerian and chinese peoples and armies in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Algerian Air Force Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1976)

the air force delegation from the democratic people's republic of algeria headed by major moussouni belkacem, director of the algerian air force, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ma ning and ho ting-yi, commander and deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned.

algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou and naval and air attache commandant rachid ait-idir of the algerian embassy here were present.

while in china, the delegation visited army units, aviation schools and factories, saw an infantry training exercise and a display flight and toured places of historical interest in peking, shihchiachuang, hsinyang and wuhan.

CHINA AND EUROPE

"Security in Europe"? -- Jen-min Jih-pao Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

"is there any security in europe?" queries a signed article in the "people's daily" today. in answering the question, the article refers to public opinion in western europe and reviews in particular west european reaction to the soviet union's professions of "detente" and its acts of expansion. the article reads in part as follows:

nearly a year has elapsed since the so-called conference on security in europe was held in helsinki last summer. is security in europe more ensured today, or is it more under threat? facts have furnished the best answer.

from the very inception, the soviet revisionists had advertised the conference as marking "the beginning of a peaceful, constructive new era", as channelling europe into a "new stage" to be recorded in "new pages" of "detente". the conference was presented in such glowing colours as if it would work immediate wonders. but the fascinating picture was soon torn to pieces in less than a year. increasing numbers of people in europe have seen through the soviet guile of "security" and "detente". public opinion in western europe is interested today more in discussing ways to prevent moscow's expansion than in anticipating any blessing from "detente".

the new trend in western europe is by no means fortuitous. in the past year, the west european countries have experienced ever more serious military threats from the soviet union. politically and economically, the soviet revisionists have become more unbridled in ambition and more unscrupulous in deeds, working in every way to penetrate into the west european countries, to divide and undermine them, so as to dominate the whole of europe. naturally the west european countries and public opinion have to face up to these stark realities and deal with them seriously.

while loudly preaching "detente" after the european security conference, the soviet union has been feverishly engaged in arms expansion in preparation for war. it has unceasingly reinforced its military forces in europe and replaced their equipment, flagrantly putting western europe under its military threat.

in central europe, though its conventional forces have long surpassed those of the west, the soviet union has worked untiringly in the past year to improve its offensive power both quantitatively and qualitatively. the western press has noted that in spite of the helsinki conference, the soviet union has not ceased its efforts to fortify its deployments for an offensive in the west.

in northern europe, soviet aircraft brazenly violated norway's territorial air less than a week after the helsinki conference. for years the soviet union has frequently staged military exercises around the nordic countries, and now the manoeuvres are held nearer and nearer to them. in addition, it has stationed heavy forces in their neighbourhood.

in southern europe and in the mediterranean, soviet naval ships can be found everywhere. more recently, 15 naval vessels were sent all at once to the mediterranean, bringing the soviet naval strength there to 70 ships. this is meant to put pressure on the coastal countries. combined with its exercises in the north european region, this forms a pincers encirclement of western europe from the north to the south.

looking around in all parts of europe, the europeans are finding themselves confronted with the threat from soviet forces, sabre-rattling, glowering to press forward everywhere, and, in some cases, arrayed near their borders in heavy force. the threat of war is looming large all over europe. is there any security to speak of?

the undisguised aggression committed by the soviet revisionists against angola has revealed more clearly their ugly expansionist features behind the mask of "detente". western europe has reacted strongly against it and become more vigilant.

simultaneously with its military threats, soviet social-imperialism has reached out its talons in europe in the political and economic spheres. it has stepped up year after year its efforts to divide and undermine the west european countries. its spies are everywhere, busily engaged in sabotage and subversive activities in a number of countries. soviet revisionist bigwigs went to western countries one after another. they talked glibly about "friendship and cooperation", the "materialization of detente" and closer "economic cooperation" and obtained tens of thousands of millions of dollars in loans, tens of millions of tons of food and

hundreds of sets of equipment to alleviate the economic difficulties at home, intensify arms expansion and preparations for war and further enhance its economic and military strength for rivalry with the other superpower. what deserves special attention is that the soviet revisionists have, in the name of "economic cooperation", tried to disintegrate the western "alliance", foster the trend of appeasement and prevent the west from dealing seriously with the growing soviet military threat. however, seeing through the sinister design of the soviet revisionists, western public opinion reacted with sweeping denunciation, calling for closer unity of west european countries and vigilance against nourishing a tiger to be a source of trouble in the future.

in the face of growing soviet military, political and economic threat, western press has referred more and more often to the historical lesson of the 1930's as a reminder not to repeat the old mistakes.

the west european countries have seen the feature of the soviet union through the mirror of history. greatly irritated, the soviet revisionists launched attacks against some west european political figures, but were immediately rebuffed by western press.

numerous facts show that the kremlin is playing hitler's old trick of carrying out aggression and expansion under the banner of "peace" and "cooperation". being ever more on guard, west european public opinion has vigorously exposed the trick and urged people not to lose sight of the tragic consequences of the munich agreement.

what the soviet revisionists have done in regard with western europe since the helsinki conference serves in a negative way to teach the people in west europe. public opinion there more and more explicitly exposed the soviet "security" and "detente" fraud, and pointed out that instead of being further safeguarded, the security of europe has become more and more precarious after the conference. some west european papers held that after the conference, europe has not seen the "dawn of peace and cooperation" as preached by moscow, but that the soviet union has entered a "new stage of aggressive expansion". therefore, how to cope with the expansionist offensive of soviet social-imperialism has become an important problem to be explored and discussed by european public opinion. in exploring and discussing the situation confronting them, some persons of good sense in the west drew the conclusion that western europe "should learn a lesson from the events since the security conference," to cope with the soviet threat tit for tat in all fields. they held that western europe should "step up preparations against a surprise attack" militarily, make no more "unilateral or advanced concessions" politically, and no longer let the soviet union reap easy profits economically.

Chinese Technical Study Group Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

a ten-member technical study group on harbour environmental protection of the chinese navigation society headed by yen tai-lung, permanent council member of the society, left here for japan today at the invitation of the kansai chapter of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Ensemble Gives First Performance in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 6, 1976)

the visiting korean people's army ensemble gave its first performance of the full-length revolutionary opera "a true daughter of the party" here this evening to the warm welcome of the local worker-peasant-soldier audience.

seeing the performance were ting sheng, commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; peng chung, first secretary of the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, liao han-sheng, political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units, and other leading comrades of the p.l.a. nanking units and the provincial and municipal party and revolutionary committees as well as combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers and family members of c.p.v. martyrs. prior to the performance, they had a cordial meeting with the leading comrades and principal artists of the korean people's army ensemble.

the korean artists were warmly cheered and acclaimed from time to time for their excellent performance.

at the end of the performance, comrades ting sheng and peng chung went on to the stage and cordially shook hands with the artists and presented them with a basket of flowers in congratulation of their success.

the korean people's army ensemble arrived here by special train from peking on july 4 in the company of ting li, deputy director of the department of culture under the p.l.a. general political department. sr.

a common saying puts it well: facts speak louder than lies. it is of no avail for the soviet revisionists to try to use hollow words like "peace" and "security" to cover up their ugly and sinister feature of expansion and aggression. the west european countries are heightening their vigilance, getting united and exerting themselves to promote their common defence to deal with the soviet threat of expansion. this historical trend is irresistible.

CHINA AND IVORY COAST

Ivory Coast President Receives Chinese Representative

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

president of ivory coast felix houphouet-boigny received an chih-yuan, chinese representative to the 61st session of the u.n. economic and social council, in abidjan on july 2, according to a report from that city.

they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China Tientsin Port Technique Study Group Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

a seven-member tientsin port technique study group of china led by li chung-yuan, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal capital construction committee, left here by air today for a friendly visit to kobe and other japanese cities at the invitation of tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe city.

col. kim bo yun, military attache of the korean embassy in china, is also accompanying the visiting ensemble. at the railway station, the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly greeted by more than 1,000 representatives of the local army units and people.

in the evening, a banquet was given by the chinese p.l.a. nanking units and the provincial revolutionary committee in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms.

li shui-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, and kim ung do, leader of the korean people's army ensemble, spoke at the banquet.

deputy commander li shui-ching said: "the heroic people of korea and their army, under the wise leadership of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and the korean workers' party, have scored one brilliant achievement after another in their socialist revolution and socialist construction, and also harvested rich fruits in the fields of literature and art. the visit of the ensemble to nanking provides a very good opportunity for us to learn from the korean people."

kim ung do, leader of the ensemble, said: "with deep friendship, the armymen and civilians of nanking gave a warm welcome to comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, in april last year. and today we are very happy and particularly moved to visit nanking." he praised the chinese people and army for their great achievements made in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung. he said: "the great victory won in the struggle initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts has given us tremendous encouragement. we believe that you will win still greater victories in your struggle in the future."

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets 55th Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

the "voice of malayan revolution" celebrated the 55th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china by broadcasting an editorial on july 1 entitled "chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is invincible".

the editorial says: "in the past 55 years, the communist party of china, under the brilliant leadership of her founder -- the great teacher comrade mao tsetung, has waged an extremely sharp and complicated struggle wit enemies inside and outside the party and the country and won many radiant victories, making a very great contribution to the cause of liberation of the chinese people and all mankind. the 55 years of the communist party of china have been 55 years of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line continuously defeating the right and 'left' opportunist lines and 55 years of great victories for marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the 55 years of revolutionary practice of the communist party of china bear ample witness to the invincibility of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

the editorial points out that the communist party of china has followed chairman mao's teachings and led the chinese people in traversing a glorious course of fighting. it says: "the communist party of china, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, has persisted in opposing and preventing revisionism, continued the revolution, smashed one scheme after another of the class enemy to restore capitalism, and continuously won new victories of extremely far-reaching significance. the great, glorious and correct communist party of china is full of vitality more than ever; the millions upon millions of people have daily enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; the dictatorship of the proletariat is being further consolidated; the cause of socialist construction is developing in leaps and bounds; and the national economy is on the upsurge."

the editorial goes on: "the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters with liu shao-chi and lin piao as their chieftains and solved in theory and practice the important question of the contemporary international communist movement -- the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration.

"of late, chairman mao has initiated and led the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, thus once again smashing the class enemy's dream of restoration."

"chairman mao has, in the course of the fierce struggle against the class enemy, further set forth the characteristics and laws of class struggle in the socialist society, and developed and enriched the marxist-leninist theory on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship," says the editorial.

the editorial notes: "upholding proletarian internationalism, the chinese communist party and the chinese people have resolutely supported the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat of various countries and the oppressed peoples and nations and won the praise and esteem from the revolutionary people of various countries."

the editorial says: "all the victories scored by the chinese communist party in the domestic and international struggles during the 55 years have been the fruition of chairman mao's brilliant leadership and the great victory of mao tsetung thought. the 55 years of the chinese communist party have been 55 years of mao tsetung thought from emergence to development. for more than half a century, comrade mao tsetung has in his great revolutionary practice inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism. mao tsetung thought is a powerful ideological weapon of the masses of people for opposing imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and it is guiding the revolutionary people of various countries in fighting and winning victory with full confidence".

the editorial says, "in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the malayan communist party and the malayan people have forged close revolutionary unity and profound militant friendship with the chinese communist party and the chinese people. our people's revolutionary cause has all along won deep sympathy and energetic support from the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao and the fraternal chinese people. we always regard every victory scored by the chinese communist party and the chinese people as our own and as a source of rejoicing. we believe that the revolutionary solidarity and militant friendship between our two parties and two peoples will surely be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Who Does Soviet Science and Technology Serve

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

brezhnev declared at the 25th congress of the soviet revisionist party that the development of science and technology in the soviet union has "a true orientation consistent with the interests of man and society" and that its "priority task is still to speed up scientific and technological progress." it may well be asked: who on earth does soviet science and technology serve today and with whose interests are they consistent.

marxism defines that in class society, science and technology definitely serve a certain class. it is known to all that after its usurpation of the party and state power, the khrushchov-brezhnev clique has pushed a revisionist line and carried out an all-round restoration of capitalism, thus reducing the soviet union into a social-imperialist country. under the rule of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie represented by the soviet revisionist leading clique, soviet science and technology has become an important component part of its rabid arms expansion and war preparations. the new tsars, mindful of their aggression and expansion abroad and contention for world hegemony, have brought science and technology into the orbit of war by giving "top priority" to arms expansion and war preparations.

brezhnev has blared out that "everything should be done" to strengthen "the equipment of the armed forces with modern weapons and military hardware." the soviet military chieftains have clamoured raucously that it is necessary "to use achievements in progress of science and technology to manufacture up-and-coming weapons", "to perfect intercontinental ballistic missiles", and "to make new conventional weapons and improve existing ones." they also declared that "scientific and research work should be made first of all in the interests of further strengthening the army and navy" and that "it is the scientific work which should lay its foundation primarily on a thorough and comprehensive study of the effectiveness of weapons and combat equipment, formulation and mastery of the newly developed tactical methods."

to this end the soviet revisionists have spent huge manpower, material and financial resources on arms expansion. there are, in the soviet union, a large number of military research institutions engaged in the study and trial-production of various kinds of weapons and equipment. its scientific and technological forces are in the main geared to the research and manufacture of "sophisticated weapons". 70 per cent of its spacecraft (including arti-

ficial earth satellites, airborne ships and interplanetary detectors) launched under the pretext of scientific research were actually done for military purposes. according to statistics, the soviet union's expenditure on military research amounts to nearly 80 per cent of its total expenditure on scientific research and it is still rising as a result of the expansion of the sphere of research and designing work for weapons and technical equipment.

by contrast, science and technology in connection with industry and agriculture concerning the people's life is very backward in the soviet union. for example, the president of a branch in the russian federative republic of the all-union lenin academy of agricultural sciences recently disclosed that "for the past five years, four out of every five institutes failed to accomplish any work up to the level of patentable invention and 12 institutes even failed to accomplish any work to the level of authorized licence." an associate professor of the irkutsk university disclosed that in the past 20 years and more, many people have won degrees of doctor or associate doctor in the far east area of the soviet union, but the per-hectare yield of soya-bean in this area has failed to increase by one gramme. soviet grain output dropped in four of the past five years. last year its per capita grain output was even lower than that in 1913 in tsarist russia. industrial consumer goods are both few in quantity and very low in quality. to shake off grave economic difficulties at home, this "colossus" in military technology has to beg more and more foreign loans, import industrial technology and equipment and rush-purchase grain on the world market.

lenin pointed out in his work "a 'scientific' system of sweating": "in capitalist society, progress in science and technology means progress in the art of sweating." science and technology in the soviet union today is also a means in the hands of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie to stepping up the exploitation of the working people and to squeezing more surplus value out of them. in recent years, the soviet revisionists have enforced throughout the country the "new economic system" centring on profit-seeking. under the pretext of "scientific organization of labour", they have dished up and introduced numerous "scientific" methods of exploitation. these methods mean greater intensity of labour for the workers and more profits for the ruling circles. the surplus value created by the workers and plundered by the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie in the period from 1965 to 1974 increased nearly three times. the rate of exploitation (the ratio between profits and workers' wages) in soviet industry today more than doubles that in tsarist russia at the turn of the 20th century.

in dealing with scientific and technical personnel, the brezhnev clique also encourages material incentives in a big way and institutes a new system with profit as its core in order to corrupt and inveigle them. the system of academic degrees and titles has become more and more complicated and represents an important measure to foster new bourgeois elements. scientific research workers with academic degrees or titles are entitled to enjoy "high wages" plus subsidies. it is also provided in regulations that those who hold concurrent posts will receive additional wages and other monetary rewards. the soviet revisionists' wage system for scientific research workers stipulates that a monthly wage increase of 50 rubles will be awarded to those with associate doctorship; 100 rubles to those with doctorship and 300-500 rubles to those with the titles of corresponding academician or academician. in addition, there are wages for concurrent posts, high remuneration for scientific researches and lectures and other monetary rewards. now, the monthly wage of a soviet academician is 50, more than 150 or even over 200 times that of an ordinary service worker. the so-called first-rate scientists with academic degrees or titles not only have big incomes but also enjoy special privileges in the political field and in their daily life. they are riding roughshod over the labouring people and leading a luxurious life. some people have gone so far as to use dirty tricks to seek academic degrees because they know quite well that once they succeed in winning academic degrees, their own market-price will automatically shoot up and they will gain both fame and wealth. according to disclosures in the soviet press, there have emerged in the soviet union "'plants' which turn out fake scholars and phoney doctors of science". a handful of scholar tyrants, abusing their power, give plagiarized academic papers to those who are willing to buy, so as to help them through the academic jury in the charge of the scholar tyrants. the number of persons who have held academic degrees through such a practice reportedly accounts for 10 per cent of the total number of doctors and associate doctors in the soviet union.

in recent years, the soviet revisionists have enforced on a trial basis the so-called "new system of economic and material incentives" in the scientific research departments. it is stipulated under this system that a scientific research unit is "free" to conclude contracts with plants and that the size of its material reward fund depends primarily on the "profit deduction of those enterprises which have adopted its scientific and technological achievements". subsequently, scientific research units and workers are carrying on still more resolutely their work on those research topics that will bring in big profits and "are in greater haste to give up" those with less profits. they are bent on profit-making. furthermore, the soviet revisionists also preach the organization of "scientific production firms" in the name of the komsomol,

alleging that soviet youth should grab extra allowances by obtaining contracts for scientific researches in spare time. this is an attempt to corrupt soviet youth and train them to be new scholar tyrants serving the home and foreign policies of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

facts furnish a conclusive proof that science and technology in the soviet union today serves only a handful of people -- the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie -- and their social-imperialist policy. it brings to the soviet labouring people nothing but more ruthless oppression, exploitation, poverty and calamity. the "interests of man and society" much vaunted by brezhnev and company are actually the interests of the soviet revisionist ruling clique and the social-imperialists. they have absolutely nothing in common with the interests of the broad masses of labouring people in the soviet union.

CHINA AND THAILAND

"Voice of People of Thailand" Marks 55th Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

the "voice of the people of thailand" broadcast an article on july 1 in celebration of the 55th founding anniversary of the communist party of china. the article points out that the victories and achievements won by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction are encouraging the people of various countries who are making revolution.

the article says: "under the leadership of the communist party of china, the broad masses of the chinese people, persistently implementing the party's basic line and programme in the entire historic period of socialism put forth by chairman mao tsetung, have won great victories and achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and made the people's republic of china ever stronger and more prosperous.

the article continues: "for decades, the communist party of china has led the chinese people to wage a courageous and determined struggle and won great victories through an arduous course in overthrowing the old semi-colonial and semi-feudal social system and establishing a socialist system. for the last ten years in particular, chairman mao tsetung has been leading the chinese people

to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first ever in the history of mankind. it has completely smashed the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao and strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. recently the central committee of the communist party of china adopted two important resolutions on the proposal of chairman mao tsetung to appoint hua kuo-feng first vice-chairman of the party and premier of the people's republic of china and to dismiss teng hsiao-ping from all posts both inside and outside the party, thus strengthening the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung and pushing forward the socialist revolution. the movement of criticising teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line unfolded in various fields has heightened the people's consciousness in line struggle and brought about a more lively political outlook of the entire chinese people".

the article says, "under the impact of the great victory in socialist revolution, the chinese people have made an all-round and important progress in socialist construction." after pointing out the achievements scored by the chinese people in agriculture, industry and science and technology, the article says: "at present, the industrious chinese people are persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. strictly adhering to the principle of 'grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war', they work hard to increase production and speed up the tempo of socialist construction and the realization of the call for modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology made at the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china so as to make greater contributions to the cause of the struggle of the third world and all mankind," the article declares.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception Marking Reunification of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1976)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the socialist republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to warmly celebrate the reunification of the whole of viet nam.

attending the reception were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, li yi-mang, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, huang yu-kun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chang wei-min, vice-minister of culture, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

two vietnamese documentary films, "the city at dawn" and the "great festive day for the nation", were shown on the occasion.

Friendly Match between Vietnamese and Chinese Football Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1976)

the railway workers' football team of the socialist republic of viet nam played a friendly match with the peking football team in the peking workers' stadium this evening. they were welcomed by over 80,000 spectators.

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and the peking municipal trade union council watched the match and met nguyen nhat que and ngo quoc nghia, leader and deputy leader of the visiting team.

also present were nguyen trong vinh, vietnamese ambassador to china, and tran trung, counsellor of the vietnamese embassy here.

china and viet nam are good neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. the chinese and vietnamese people have forged long-standing traditional friendship. as the players of both sides entered the field hand in hand, they were greeted with prolonged applause.

the match was played in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the host team won by 2:0.

after arriving in peking, the vietnamese football team visited the internal combustion locomotive department under the peking railway administration and the peking railway station.

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